The New-York Times.

VOL. XX.......NO. 6068. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

OCCUPIED PARIS.

Reception of the Invaders by the Inhabitants.

Gloomy Crowds and Closed Public and Private Buildings.

The Guards Prevent Violence With Difficulty.

The German Emperor Not to Enter the Humiliated Capital.

Return of the French Government as Early as Practicable.

OCCUPATION OF PARIS.

Agitation in the City on the Previous Night—Barricades Erected and Maintained—The Crowds Sad and Silent as the Hosts March In—Shops Closed and Newspapers Suspended—The National Guard Restrained with Difficulty.

LONDON, March 1.—There was much agitation in several quarters of Paris last night, and barricades were erected in the northern and eastern faubourgs. It is stated that they are only guarantees lest the Germans should overstep the assigned limits of occupation. The Governor of Paris is represented to have said he could only rely upon a certain number of the National Guard and troops of the line for interposition between the Germans and the populace.

LONDON, March 2.—Reports from Paris to yesterday evening state that the barricades between the Germans and the French were maintained. Immense crowds were in the streets, but they were sad and silent. No newspapers were published and the shops were closed. The National Guard at one time threatened to disobey orders and throw themselves on the Germans; but they were dissuaded from the rash attempt.

The German force in occupation of the north-western part of the city numbered 30,000 men, and was taken from the Sixteenth Prussian and the First Bavarian Corps.

The dividing lines were guarded by French and German soldiers.

Course of the Army of Occupation—A Commission Appointed to Hear Complaints—The Emperor Not to Enter the City—The Crown Prince to Conduct the Review—No Disturbances of Any Kind.

LONDON, March 2.—Paris dispatches state that several battalions of Germans entered the city at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, to prepare quarters. At 8½ o'clock the Palais d'Industrie was occupied. Some battalions soon afterward paraded in the Place de la Concorde. But a small number of the inhabitants were present, and no demonstrations were made.

There was soon a line of German troops along the Seine from the Pont du Jour to the Palais Bourbon, while on the right bank the French National Guards stopped the passage of all persons in uniform. Horse patrols circulated and occupied their quarters. No acts of depredation were committed.

The main body of occupation formed at Longchamps and in the Bois de Boulogne, where a review was held, and entered Paris at noon. The Emperor's staff are quartered at the Palace of the Elysée. Gen. KAMECKE commands the army of occupation.

A Prussian military commission has been established to receive the complaints of the inhabitants who have deserted the occupied quarters of the city. The public buildings have also been deserted and are closed. The Emperor declares he will not enter the city. The Crown Prince will therefore review the German Army.

The Emperor and Empress on a Tour of Inspection—Announcement of the Entry by Minister Washburne.

VERSAILLES, March 1.—The Emperor and Empress have just returned from Longchamps, where they inspected the Sixth and Eleventh Prussian and the First Bavarian Corps, 30,000 strong. The troops looked in excellent condition. The advanced guard entered Paris at 8 o'clock in the morning, without any disturbance.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The following was received at the Department of State this morning:

PARIS, March 2, 1871—12:10 A. M.

Secretary Fish, Washington:

German entry into Paris peaceful and quiet. All quiet in the city.

(Signed) WASHBURNE.

RETURN OF PEACE.

Ratification of the Terms to be Exchanged Without Delay—The French Government to Return to Paris as Soon as Possible—Gens. Sheridan and Forsyth.

BORDEAUX, March 2.—An envoy, bearing the vote of the Assembly accepting the preliminary conditions of peace, will reach Paris at noon today. Ratifications will be exchanged without delay, so that the German forces may withdraw from the city this evening.

The employes of the Department of the Interior will return to Paris on Saturday, and it is believed the entire Government will be transferred to Paris again as speedily as the execution of the Peace Convention will permit.

Gens. SHERIDAN and FORSYTH, of the United States Army, have gone to Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

Celebration of the Return of Peace at San Francisco—Ricciotti Garibaldi Claims the Prize for the First Prussian Flag Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—The celebration by the Germans in honor of the restoration of peace is to be on a grand scale. The day has not yet been fixed. The city and State officers have been invited to participate, but they have not yet accepted.

The prize of $500, offered by the Frenchmen in California for the first Prussian battle-flag captured in the war, has been claimed for RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI, who captured the flag of the Sixty-first Prussian Regiment, at Dijon, Jan. 23....The Irish societies have determined to make a united effort on St. Patrick's Day to raise funds for the relief of the suffering people of France.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Health of the King of Sweden—Opening of the German Parliament Again Postponed.

STOCKHOLM, March 2.—The Health of the King of Sweden is improving.

LONDON, March 2.—The *Opinion Nationale* says the meeting of the German Parliament has been postponed until the 20th of March.

WASHINGTON.

Rumors and Speculations About the New Congress—The Southern Pacific Railroad—No Hope for a Repeal of the Income Tax—Movements of the English Commissioners—The Senate and Revenue Bills—Statue of Roger Williams—Appropriation Bills, and Progress Thereon.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—There has been a breeze about the Capitol, today, concerning matters in the next Congress rather than in this. Numerous new and yet well-known faces have appeared on the scene, and the atmosphere has been thick with speculation and rumors touching upon the formation of the Committees of the next House, and particularly the Committee of Ways and Means. The interest centres in this Committee, and in its prospective chairman, most decidedly. Now the gossip goes to the effect that it was weeks ago decided by Speaker BLAINE that Gen. GARFIELD should be Chairman of that Committee. Today it is said that this arrangement has all been kicked over, and that Mr. BLAINE has been frightened out of his determination by the protectionists, who charge that GARFIELD'S selection is in the interest of revenue reform. At all events there is something in the wind. Here, all of a sudden, are WHITE, NORDHOFF and GROSVENOR, three free-trade editors, in close consultation, as though each had a large sized flea in his ear. They hope yet to get GARFIELD, so it is said, but also comes down, coincidently Mr. SAM BOWLES, of the Springfield *Republican*, who takes a hand in, and to-night it is reported that Mr. DAWES is to have the Ways and Means Chairmanship, if he will take it. This report is also colored by the fact that the Southern members are said to have made a demand upon Speaker BLAINE to reconstitute the Committees on Claims and Appropriations more liberally, which means take WASHBURN and DAWES off, and put easy, pliable men in their places, so that the South may get its share of the people's money. Speaker BLAINE is not likely to lose his head in this direction, for he has nothing to lose, and everything to gain by resisting such demands. He never was in a position, and probably never will be again, where he had such complete opportunity to subserve the public interests only, to the exclusion of all personal considerations, and there is no doubt but that he will do his duty fearlessly. The success of the Administration depends largely upon the constitution of the Committees of the House, and such a Committee as that of Appropriations cannot be put in jeopardy by exchanging Mr. DAWES for any man less firm or less vigilant. The Ways and Means can be well filled with such a moderate protectionist as either Gen. GARFIELD or Hon. WM. A. WHEELER, present Chairman of Pacific Railroads, both of whom are able debaters, good parliamentarians, and men of unsullied integrity.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Conference Committee on the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, this morning, agreed on a report, the substance of which is as follows: The House bill is modified so as to authorize the construction of a branch from New-Orleans by way of Alexandria and Shreveport, to connect with the main line. This will require about 990,000 additional acres of land. The Southern Pacific Railroad of California, which by a charter heretofore granted, is authorized to build a line 700 miles long, from San Francisco to the thirty-fifth parallel, is now authorized to build to the thirty-second parallel, about 250 miles further, by the route surveyed to connect with the main line of the Texas Pacific, and its grant is extended accordingly. The report will be presented to-morrow, and its fate in the House, in view of these additions, is somewhat doubtful, as Mr. WHEELER, Chairman of the House Committee, is opposed to it in this shape.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Mr. HOOPER made a final effort in the House today to suspend the rules and pass the bill repealing the income tax, but failed worse than before, the vote standing yeas 91, nays 116, not only not two-thirds, but not even a majority. This, of course, is the end of the matter for this session. It will be tried again in the next Congress, but with what prospect, it is impossible to tell.

GEN. HOWARD VINDICATED.

The report of the Committee on Education and Labor, honorably acquitting Major Gen. HOWARD of all the charges brought against him under FERNANDO WOOD'S resolution, was adopted in the House today by yeas 134, nays 52.

THE ENGLISH COMMISSIONERS.

The British members of the Joint High Commission and their attachés dined together to-night, at the head-quarters of the Commission, in the Philp mansion, on K-street. Their number was enlarged by the arrival of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE. After dinner they attended a reception for the Diplomatic Corps given by Sir EDWARD THORNTON. On Saturday they will dine a number of invited guests, and on Thursday of next week they will dine with the President. The English members of the Commission were at the Capitol today, with Minister THORNTON and Gen. SCHENCK. They first visited the Senate, where they were received upon the floor, and were introduced to a number of Senators. They next visited the House of Representatives, where they occupied the front seat in the Diplomatic gallery. After witnessing the proceedings from the gallery for some time, Gen. SCHENCK escorted the Commissioners to the floor of the House, where he presented them to a number of leading members.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD.

The Commissioners appointed to examine and report on the second, third and fourth twenty-mile sections of the road and telegraph line of the Oregon and California Railroad Company have made a statement that both the road and telegraph for those sections are of the first class and fully equipped. This makes eighty miles completed, the initial point being East Portland, Oregon. The President has ordered the issue of patents for the land granted to the Company by the law.

POWER OF THE SENATE OVER REVENUE BILLS.

Mr. SCOTT, in the Senate today, submitted the report of the Senate members of the Conference Committee on the income tax. The Senate is advised to hold to its right under the Constitution, to originate the resolution of repeal. The Committee takes the occasion of submitting its report to file a document giving the reasons which guided them. This opinion covers twenty-seven pages of legal cap paper, closely written, and reviews the precedents furnished by the practice of the British Parliament, the history of the adoption of the article of the Constitution whose meaning is in question, and an argument drawn from that history; the practice of Congress heretofore, and notes of commentators on the subject. The point involved is of more moment than may be thought at a first glance, and its correct settlement should be earnestly sought.

STATUES FOR THE CAPITOL.

Another new statue has come to the Capitol today, and will shortly be unboxed and set up in the old Hall of Representatives. It is a gift to the National Gallery by Rhode Island, which State has been the first to respond to the invitation of Congress for each State to place two statues in the Capitol. The first, placed in position a year ago, was a statue of Gen. GREENE, by H. K. BROWN, the best statue in the Capitol, and undoubtedly the best portrait-statue in this country. The statue now presented is of ROGER WILLIAMS, and is thoroughly ideal, there being no portrait, nor even so much as a description of ROGER WILLIAMS' personal appearance, in existence. It is not so much as known whether he was tall or short, corpulent or spare; and the unvailing will be accompanied with much interest from the desire to see the embodiment of the sculptor's conceptions.

VISITORS.

The city continues full of visitors, and the hotels are crowded to overflowing. Among the arrivals today at the Arlington are Gen. H. A. Barnum, of New-York, with Mrs. Barnum, a charming bride; W. S. Grosvenor, of St. Louis; Gen. Kilburn Knox, of New-York; C. S. Bunnell and W. W. Clark, of New-Haven; B. T. Morgan and M. L. Sykes, Jr., of New-York; Hon. Thos. Kinsella, of Brooklyn, and Hon. Alex. Mitchell, of Milwaukee; Hon. T. F. Randolph and Gen. Perrine, of New-Jersey; Police Commissioner Henry Smith; Commissioner of Charities, O. W. Brennan, and Mr. H. P. Farrington, of New-York.

RULERS OF THE DISTRICT.

The President today sent in a number of further appointments for the District of Columbia. They are marked by the same degree of excellence and fitness which characterized the selection of Governor. Gen. CHIPMAN, the new Secretary, won honorable fame in the war, and has since resided here in the successful practice of his profession. On the Board of Public Works are men of integrity, energy, nerve and taste. Mr. MULLETT fills the requirement that one member shall be a civil engineer admirably, and his energy and skill, combined with the enterprise of men like SHEPHERD and BROWN, will soon have a telling effect in the improvement of the city. One member of the Board of Health is a prominent colored man, Prof. JNO. M. LANGSTON, who is at the head of the Law Department of Howard University. The others are well-known physicians and private citizens. The high character of these appointments causes a feeling of regret that the President has not always felt equally untrameled in his selections.

APPROPRIATION BILLS IN DANGER.

There is great danger that one, if not two, of the principal Appropriation bills may be lost for want of time. But thirty-six hours remain for the entire consideration by the Senate of the Sundry Civil bill, which contains twenty-five millions, and today Mr. DAWES reported that the first Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill was unable to agree, and then proceeded to state the grounds of disagreement. These were the increased salaries for Judges of the United States Courts, the new State Department building, the proposed new park, the extension of the Capitol grounds, and the increased salaries of the Assistant Secretaries, Auditors, &c. Considerable discussion followed, particularly upon the necessity of a new building for the State Department, in which Gen. LOGAN indulged in his usual silly froth and foam about what he was pleased to term these outrageous expenditures. He seemed to be altogether oblivious of the part he played the other day in helping to log-roll through a million and a half for simply the beginning of various public buildings outside of Washington, and other schemes for Illinois and Missouri, to the extent of nearly a million more. In a few days Gen. LOGAN will be buried in the Senate, where his frothy declamation will be mainly of service in repelling the assaults of FRANK BLAIR. Subsequently a new Conference Committee was appointed—Messrs. DAWES, HOLMAN, and BURDETT. It is possible that some concession may be made on the subject of a new State Department, but the bill will fail, if the conference goes beyond that.

APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate took up the Deficiency Appropriation bill today, and passed it about 3 o'clock. The Fortification bill was taken up and concurred in without any amendments. The River and Harbor bill was promptly taken up. This bill, in the Senate, is, by custom, referred to the Commerce Committee, and is the only appropriation bill which is not given to the charge of the Appropriation Committee. The consideration of the bill was continued till the hour of recess, and taken up again in the evening session, and has passed at 10 o'clock. Mr. COLE has called up the Sundry Civil bill, and hopes to make considerable progress with it, before the end of the sitting. The Senate has confined itself today pretty closely to the work of making appropriations, and the prospect is now that the last Appropriation bill will be enacted into law before the expiration af the session day after to-morrow.

STOPPAGE FOR AN OVERPAYMENT.

The New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, at the close of the war, were indebted to the United States for railway material. By a general order of the Quartermaster-General, the disbursing officer of the War Department was authorized to deduct thirty-three and one-third per cent. from the credits of the Railway Company against the Quartermaster's Department for the transportation of troops and supplies of the United States. In a settlement made with the Company, the disbursing officer failed to make the deduction, and allowed the over credit upon the Company's indebtedness. Afterward, by a decree of the United States Circuit Court, the Marshal for the District of Louisiana sold the railroad with all its franchises. The purchaser paid to the United States the balance due from the Railroad Company for material, but the over credit was not considered in the settlement. The Railroad Company having wound up its affairs, and ceased its corporate existence, the Second Controller decides that the only party, excepting the disbursing officer, to whom in any event, the Government could look for indemnification is, the grantee of the United States Marshal; but that, as the terms of sale were in conformity with the decrees of the Court, the purchaser has a valid title as against the United States, and no trustee process, garnishment or attachment would lie for an indebtedness of the defunct Railroad Company to the United States. The stoppage was, therefore, properly made against the disbursing officer.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Caucuses of the Members Elect—Nomination of Officers of the House by Both Parties—The Old Incumbents Renominated by the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Republican members elect to the ensuing Congress held a caucus, to-night, in the hall of the House of Representatives for the nomination of officers, Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan, in the chair, and Representatives AMBLER and MAYNARD acting as Secretaries. Speaker BLAINE, Clerk of the House MCPHERSON, and Doorkeeper BUXTON, were severally nominated by acclamation. Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY was nominated on the first ballot, the vote being for ORDWAY, 76; Gen. HERRON, 22, and Col. STOKES, member of the present Congress, 20. There were two ballots for Postmaster; W. S. KING, the present incumbent, was selected on the second, the vote being—KING, [illegible]; H. SHERWOOD, of Michigan, 27; CYRIL HA[illegible], 12, and A. H. JONES, now a member from North Carolina, 11.

The Democrats and Conservatives held their caucus in the old hall of Representatives to-night. Hon. FERNANDO WOOD was chosen Chairman, and Representatives ADAMS, GETZ and SHOBER, Secretaries. Seventy-six members elect were present. There were twenty absent. Mr. KERR, on the part of the Committee heretofore appointed to inquire as to the credentials of certain members, made a report of the facts with reference to the members from Mississippi, and to the case of Mr. TIFT, of Georgia. On motion of Mr. KERR the subject was, after a considerable debate, recommitted to the Committee with instructions to take such action upon the organization of the next House as they may deem expedient. On motion of Mr. RANDALL, the case of the Tennessee delegation was referred to the same Committee with similar instructions.

Representatives MORGAN, of Ohio, and COX, of New-York, having been respectively placed in nomination for Speaker, Mr. RANDALL, on behalf of the Pennsylvania delegation, nominated GETZ, who, however, declined the nomination, expressing his thanks for the compliment. The caucus having balloted, Mr. MORGAN received the higher number of ballots, when the nomination was declared unanimous. The following-named gentlemen were then nominated by acclamation: for Clerk, JAMES G. BERRETT; Sergeant-at-Arms, NICHOLAS ISENBURY; Door-keeper, OWEN THORNE; Postmaster, SEATON GALES; Chaplain, IGNATIUS T. COOPER.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL it was unanimously resolved that the Forty-second Congress ought to adjourn the first session at the earliest practicable time, and that those now present would continually vote to that end. The caucus then adjourned.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 2.

CREDENTIALS.

The credentials of Senators elect HENRY COOPER of Tennessee, and J. R. WEST of Louisiana, were presented, read and filed.

A REMONSTRANCE AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HILL, of Georgia, presented a communication from the present and former members of the Legislature of Georgia, remonstrating against the character of the election of FOSTER BLODGETT as United States Senator from that State. It was ordered to be filed.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Common Council of Philadelphia in favor of a repeal of the income tax, and a memorial of WM. J. JESSUP, President of the Working Men's Assembly, New-York, praying for relief from the alleged combination of large operators and transportation companies to enhance the price of coal. Referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

AN EASTERN QUESTION.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, offered a resolution calling on the President for any information communicated by the Legation at Constantinople, relating to the restrictions on the passage of the Straits of Dardanelles and the Bosphorus by ships of other nations. Adopted.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

Upon conclusion of the morning orders, Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, moved to take up his resolution for an investigation into the condition of the Union Pacific Railroad. Negatived—yeas 13, nays 29.

FAILURE OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

Mr. SCOTT, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Conference to which was referred the question at issue between the two Houses as to the right of the Senate to originate a measure repealing the income tax, made a report that the Committee had failed to agree; advising the Senate to adhere to its position, and stating that no further conference is necessary. The report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee of the two Houses were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged. It was so ordered.

NEW CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. COLE, the Senate insisted on its amendments to the bill, and asked for the appointment of a new committee on the part of the House.

Messrs. Sawyer of South Carolina, Morrill of Vermont, and Thurman of Ohio, were appointed as the new Committee of the Senate.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Army and Naval Appropriation bills, and appointed the following Committees of Conference: On the Army bill—Messrs. Cole of California, Thayer of Nebraska, and Blair of Missouri. On the Naval bill—Messrs. Sprague of Rhode Island, Cragin of New-Hampshire, and Stockton of New-Jersey.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Virginia, was appointed on the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, vice THURMAN, excused.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill was then considered as in Committee of the Whole, and the various amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations, reducing the items were adopted, including an amendment limiting the total cost of the new Post-office and sub-Treasury building in Boston to $1,500,000; and, also, an amendment limiting the advertisement of mail contract-lettings to one newspaper in each State in which contracts are to be let.

Mr. COLE, of California, reported a new amendment making appropriations to supply deficiences in the items of compensation of clerks and messengers in the offices of the Assistant Treasurer in Baltimore and New-Orleans. Agreed to.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, moved an appropriation to provide for collecting, translating and publishing all the documents relating to the early history of the West, commencing with the discovery of the Great Lakes in 1669, and including the exploration of the Rocky Mountains in 1872. Agreed to.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, commenting upon the large deficits in the bill for the Post-office Department, to which last year twenty-four million dollars were appropriated, receiving now an additional five millions, intimated that the regular Department expenditures were purposely underestimated last session, for political effect at elections. He understood the aggregate deficit under the bill amounted to nineteen millions.

Mr. COLE, of California, said it was impossible to state exactly the total amount, but that as reported from the Senate Committee, the estimate did not exceed ten millions.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said these deficiencies, though much larger under Democratic Administrations, were not then perceptible, inasmuch as under the loose practice of retaining balances in the Treasury, money intended for the use of one Department was diverted to the support of another without any settlement of accounts. A Republican Administration had reformed this gross abuse by substituting for it the present system of deficiency bills, whereby the actual expenditures of the Government were readily seen.

The bill then passed.

MORE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Fortification Appropriation bill was taken up and passed without amendment.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then taken up. Pending its consideration the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 5 o'clock took a recess until the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were called up and passed as follows:

By Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts—To authorize the promulgation of regulations for the government of the army.

By Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island—For the recovery of damages for the loss of the sloop-of-war *Oneida*.

By Mr. CASSERLY, of California—To create ports of delivery at Eureka and Wilmington, in California.

By Mr. FOWLER, of Tennessee—Appropriating $18,500 for the damages to the building and grounds of the East Tennessee University, caused by Federal troops during the war.

SUNDRY CIVIL SERVICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. COLE, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, with amendments, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

DISAGREEMENT OF A CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. SAWYER, of South Carolina, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee of the two Houses had failed to agree, and, on his motion, a new Committee was appointed on the part of the Senate. The new Committee are Messrs. EDMUNDS, HARLAN and DAVIS.

Mr. SAWYER stated that the subjects of disagreement were the increase of the salaries of the Judges of the District and Circuit Courts, the District Supreme Court and the Court of Claims, the establishment of the new Washington Park, involving the purchase of two squares of the Capital, and the increase of salaries of the heads of Bureaus, all of which were Senate amendments.

Mr. SHERMAN was in favor of the Senate receding from all these amendments, but would await the result of the appointment of a new committee.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then proceeded with as in Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Commerce reported amendments making the following reductions, which were agreed to:

In the improvement of St. Mary's Falls Canal and St. Mary's River, Michigan, from $250,000 to $200,000.

For the improvement of Desmoines Rapids, from $275,000 to $200,000.

For the Falls of the Ohio River and the Louisville Canal, from $250,000 to $200,000.

For the East River, New-York, including Hell Gate, from $250,000 to $200,000.

The Committee also reported an amendment that the unexpended balance of appropriations of the River and Harbor Appropriation act of July 11, 1870, be reappropriated for the purposes therein specified. Adopted—yeas 29, nays 27.

The fourth section of the bill, directing the Secretary of War to prevent or remove obstructions in the navigable waters of the United States at the expense of the parties making such obstructions, was stricken out.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, offered an amendment providing for surveys of the Horse-shoe Shoals, in Delaware River, below Philadelphia, and of the harbor of Norwalk, Conn. Agreed to.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, moved appropriations for improvements, as follows: harbor of Alton, Ill., $15,000; mouth of the Missouri River, $25,000; and for a general survey of the Mississippi River, from Alton, Ill., to the mouth of the Merrimac, including the harbor of St. Louis, $25,000. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. STOCKTON, $20,000 was appropriated for improving the Illinois River below Bordentown.

Mr. PATERSON moved an appropriation of $18,000 for the Fifteen-Mile Falls of the Connecticut River. Agreed to.

The bill was then passed.

DUTY ON COAL.

The House joint resolution repealing the duty on coal was referred to the Committee on Finance.

SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES.

The Sundry Civil Expenses bill was taken up. The bill was variously amended by the addition and reduction of items of appropriation; and without perfecting the bill, the Senate, at 12½, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

EXPENSES OF DEFENDING A SEAT.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, offered a resolution to pay to Mr. CONNOR, Representative from Texas, $2,000 for the expenses in defending the right to his seat. Adopted.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, Chairman of the Committee of Elections, rising to a personal explanation, referred to the resolution for the payment of $2,000 to Mr. CONNOR for expenses in defending his right to a seat, and said that the subcommittee, consisting of Mr. POTTER, Mr. BARRY and himself, had agreed to report such a resolution, but at the same time he had proposed to call the attention of the House to the fact that it was introducing a new precedent, at least new since his connection with the House, although he found that in 1861 an allowance had been made to several sitting members for the expenses incurred by them in defending the right to their seats. Neither he nor any of the other two members of the subcommittee was in his seat this morning when the resolution was offered.

Mr. INGERSOLL explained how he came to offer the resolution. He had known nothing of the case until Mr. CONNOR politely requested him, this morning, to offer the resolution, as neither of the three members of the subcommittee was present, and as he was afraid, on account of the approaching close of the session, that there might not be another opportunity presented. He was not aware that there was any new principle involved, or he would not have presented it. He hoped that the question might be reopened, and considered fully and fairly by the House.

On motion of Mr. PAINE, the resolution adopted in the morning was rescinded, and the resolution came again before the House for action.

Messrs. POTTER, of New-York, and BARRY, of Mississippi, members of the subcommittee, stated the facts, which, in their opinion, entitled Mr. CONNOR to be allowed for his expenses.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, stated the circumstances under which he, as Chairman of the Committee on Elections in the Thirty-sixth Congress, had reported the resolution which was referred to as the precedent in this case. Although those circumstances justified that resolution, he regretted now that he had reported it, or that the House had adopted it, as the precedent was one which ought not to be followed. The whole system of contested elections was a great evil, and he questioned the propriety of paying either the contestant or the sitting member.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, suggested, as a jocular commentary on the resolution, that a million of dollars be appropriated to pay the expenses of all the sitting members who had incurred expenses in retaining their seats.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, a member of the Election Committee, protested against the resolution, and declared that not a single dollar should be paid to a member for defending his right.

Mr. CONNOR explained the circumstances under which he claimed that his case was a peculiar one, and that he should be allowed the expenses incurred by him in defending his right to a seat.

The question was then taken, and the resolution was rejected.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to authorize the restoration of JAMES BELGER to the rank of Major and Quartermaster in the army. Agreed to.

Mr. BINGHAM, of Ohio, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to divide the State of Illinois into three Judicial Districts, and it was passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. STRICKLAND, of Michigan, moved to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to extend the time for the reversions to the United States of the lands granted by Congress to the State of Michigan for a railroad from Pere Marquette to Flint. Agreed to—86 to 41.

MANAGEMENT OF THE SOLDIERS' ASYLUM.

Mr. NEGLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, made a report in the matter of the charges as to the management of the National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, that the charges made were without foundation. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.

INCOME TAX REPEAL.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill repealing the income tax. Negatived—yeas 91, nays 116. The result was received with laughter.

Mr. HOOPER remarked that as there was evidently a majority against the repeal of the income tax, he would not move to go into Committee of the Whole to take up the bill for its repeal, which is on the calendar of that Committee.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES.

On motion of Mr. BECK, of Kentucky, a Senate bill to remove political disabilities from several citizens of Kentucky was passed.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, noticing that it applied to several members of the Breckinridge family, asked Mr. BECK whether they had petitioned for the removal of their political disabilities.

Mr. BECK pledged his word that every person named in the bill had done so.

Mr. BECK also moved to suspend the rules and pass another Senate bill removing political disabilities from 3,264 persons in various States. Without reading the bill, it was negatived by 103 to 70, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. TILLMAN, of Tennessee, moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to remove political disabilities from several persons in his district, in Tennessee. Agreed to.

DISAGREEMENT ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. DAWES, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee had not been able to agree. He stated the difficulties which the Committee had encountered. The Senate had adopted 103 amendments to the bill. Most of them there was no difficulty in coming to an agreement upon. The amendments which the Committee had been unable to agree upon were few in number, but important in character. The first of them was as to the Judges' salaries. In addition to the increase of salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court to which the House had agreed, the Senate proposed to raise the salaries of all the Judges of the United States Courts and of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Claims. The next was a proposition to erect a State Department which would ultimately cost four or five million dollars on the site now occupied by the War and Navy Departments. He thought that the Conference Committee might have agreed on that subject, because the State Department was now in a lamentable condition, with its records and archives exposed to fire, if the Committee had not in its deliberations punctured the whole thing by requiring the building to be of granite and to correspond with the Treasury Department. That provision seemed to have a wonderful effect in cooling the ardor that existed about it. But that was not all. Along with it was a proposition to make a splendid park, taking in all the public grounds from the Capitol to the White House, and defraying the expenses by the sale of other public grounds in other parts of the city. Another proposition was to extend the Capitol grounds north and south, at a cost estimated at $500,000, but which would not fall short of $1,000,000. The next proposition was to raise the salaries of all the Assistant Secretaries, the Second Controller, the Register, all the Auditors, the Commissioner of Customs, the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, all the Assistant Postmaster-Generals, and the Commissioners of the General Land Office, of Pensions, of Indian Affairs, and of Agriculture to $4,000. The House Conferees regarded themselves as instructed by the common sentiment of the House to oppose this elevation of salaries. For himself he was unwilling to enter upon the plan of enlarging the Capitol grounds at this time. He was unwilling to go further in raising judicial salaries than the House had gone. (Raising the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court to $8,000). He was willing, under all the necessities of the Government, to agree to the commencement of our wing of the State Department to correspond with the Treasury Department, but he was not willing to have any fancy building erected on one side of the President's house and that magnificent pile of granite (the Treasury building) on the other. As to the increase of the salaries of officials, while he was willing to increase the salaries of some of these officials, he was not willing to increase the salaries of all of them.

NEW CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The Conference report was adopted and a new Conference Committee ordered. The Speaker appointed Messrs. DAWES of Massachusetts, HOLMAN of Indiana, and CULLOM of Illinois, as the new Conference Committee on the Legislative bill; Messrs. WASHBURNE of Wisconsin, STEVENS of New-Hampshire, and HALE of Maine, as the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, and Messrs. DICKEY, BECK, and LOGAN, as the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill.

The Senate amendments to the Army and Navy Appropriation bills were non-concurred in and a Committee of Conference ordered.

The House then, at 4:20 o'clock, P. M., adjourned.

JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Members Presented to the President—Congratulatory Speeches—Friendly Relations of the Two Nations.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Japanese Embassy, which arrived here to-day, were presented to the President to-night, at 8 o'clock, in the Blue Parlour of the White House, by Secretary FISH. There were present, besides the President and Secretary FISH, Mrs. GRANT, Miss NELLIE GRANT, Mrs. FISH, HAMILTON FISH, Jr., BANCROFT DAVIS and Mrs. DAVIS, and others. The embassy, individually were introduced to Secretary FISH by Mr. BROOKS, the Japanese Consul at San Francisco, and by the Secretary to the President. They were subsequently introduced to the assembled company, when the introduction to the President had taken place, Prince MITS FUSIMI said:

MR. PRESIDENT: This audience has been sought that I might personally express to you my admiration of and interest in the many wonderful works of American enterprise, and I assure you that these expressions are not empty words but the hearty sentiments of our people. Intercourse between our respective countries has been regularly established through a monthly line of American steam-ships of surpassing excellence, whose trips, in connection with the great Pacific Railway, affords us a rapid and agreeable route to Europe, with every modern luxury of speed and convenience across your continent. Our travelers and students, like myself, on their way abroad will hereafter become better acquainted with your country and people. We shall constantly encourage intercourse and aim to annually increase more intimate and important relations. We sincerely hope for your kind co-operation and assistance, and shall welcome any augmentation of present mail and traveling facilities, to more closely unite our interests. The Government of Japan is well aware that education is the basis of all progress, and therefore sends her young men to receive a scientific education in America and Europe, hoping thereby to fitly prepare them to take a wise and discriminating part hereafter in the affairs of our own Government. With this view my brother, QUACHE NOMIA, was last year sent to this country under the traveling name of Adzumah Takahiss, and I am now on my way to Prussia for a like purpose. In leaving my brother in America I feel confident of a kind treatment and certain of your friendly assistance should our Chargé d'Affaires, INGOI AUNONI MARI, request it. Our Government has commissioned a diplomatic resident to this country to assure you that it is earnestly seeking for permanent progress in all that is great and good, as rapidly as it can acquire these cherished ends, and it desires, particularly, to cement more closely the already friendly relations and interests existing between our respective peoples.

The President replied:

PRINCE: It gives me much pleasure to receive you in this friendly and unofficial way, and to learn from your lips the amicable feelings of the people of Japan toward the United States. The people of this country reciprocate your wish that the present means of intercourse between the two nations, great and comfortable as you dscribe them to be, may be increased. The United States have seen with pride the young men of Japan, coming here to receive scientific educations. I shall take great pleasure in contributing to make their residence in this country agreeable and profitable to them. Sharing with you the opinion that education is the basis of progress, and the hope and belief that by acquiring it in the United States they will help to cement and extend the friendly relations which now happily exist between the two countries."

The Japanese Chargé d'Affaires Presents His Credentials—Address to the Secretary of State, and Mr. Fish's Response.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Chargé d'Affaires of Japan, Mr. MORI, presented his credentials to the Secretary of State at about noon today. The following speeches were delivered on the occasion:

MR. SECRETARY: His Imperial Majesty, the Tenno of Japan, desiring to bring his people into more intimate connection with those of the United States of America, and thereby cement and increase a warmer friendship and more active intercourse, has appointed me as his Chargé d'Affaires to reside permanently in this City. In accordance with His Majesty's command I hand you a letter accrediting me as his first diplomatic resident to the United States of America, and in requesting permission to exercise my duties in this country, I assure you of my desire, while obeying my Sovereign, to promote at all times, as far as in my power, the warmest friendship between our respective Governments and peoples. Kindly permit me to look for your kind assistance in all our mutual affairs, and to assure you that your advice will ever be esteemed one of the greatest favors you can bestow.

The Secretary of State replied:

MR. MORI: The Government of the United States shares with His Imperial Majesty, the Tenno of Japan, the desire that the people of the two countries should be brought into a more intimate connection. It has learned with great satisfaction of your appointment as Chargé d'Affaires to reside permanently in Washington. In receiving you in that capacity, I take pleasure in assuring you that your friendly wishes will meet with a cordial response from the President and from the Government of the United States. I also beg to assure you that if I can at any time render you assistance in the discharge of your duties in relation to this Government, I shall esteem it a privilege to be permitted to do so.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Thursday, March 2, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer, Degrees	Direction of the Wind.	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	30.17	63	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Baltimore, Md.	30.07	51	S. E.	......	Clear.
Boston, Mass.	30.00	40	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.62	54	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	30.17	61	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.84	19	S. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Chicago, Ill.	29.81	32	N.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O.	29.72	62	S.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
Cleveland	29.63	61	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Corinne	29.78	31	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Detroit	29.53	53	S.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
Duluth, Minn.	29.95	27	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	29.62	52	S. W.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
Key West	30.12	74	S. E.	Gentle.	Fair.
Knoxville, Tenn	29.93	60	W.	Gentle.	Rain.
Lake City, Fla.	30.09	68	S.	......	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.77	61	W.	Brisk.	L. Rain.
Milwaukee	29.88	27	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Mobile	30.00	65	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Nashville	29.81	63	S.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
New-Orleans	29.99	72	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-York	29.96	48	..	Calm.	Clear.
Omaha	30.10	31	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Oswego	29.67	50	S. W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Philadelphia	30.01	56	W.	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.82	58	S.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Portland, Me.	30.01	35	S. W.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N. Y.	29.69	51	S.	Gentle.	Clear.
San Francisco	30.38	55	W.	Brisk.	Clear.
Savannah	30.14	64	..	Calm.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	29.88	37	W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
St. Paul, Minn.	30.02	24	N. W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Toledo, O.	29.59	55	S.	Brisk.	H. Rain.
Washington	29.96	54	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Wilmingt'n, N. C	30.20	62	S. E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Norfolk	31.14	58	S.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
New-London	30.01	35	S.	Gentle.	Fair.
Mt. Washingt'n	28.80	25	S.	Gale.	Cloudy.

Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

Arrival of Sir Stafford Northcote.

The Cunard mail steamer *Russia*, Capt. COOK, from Liverpool the 18th and Queenstown the 19th of February, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Among the passengers by the *Russia* were Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, M. P., a member of the Joint High Commission; Mrs. STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, and Mrs. NORTHCOTE'S brother.

EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE

Interesting Summary of Events in England.

Britain's Attitude Toward France.

Momentous Reforms in the Army System.

Proceedings in Parliament—Condition of the Navy—The Approaching Royal Marriage—Small-Pox and the Methods of Prevention—The Case of Mr. Voysey—Sala's Suit.

The Cunard steam-ship *Russia*, which left Liverpool Feb. 18, and Queenstown Feb. 19, reached this port at a late hour Wednesday night. The dates are later by one day than those of the *Cimbria's* mail.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

Sentiment Respecting the Commission—Recognition of France's Government—The Nation's Attitude—Impression of the Blue Book—The Black Sea Question—Army Reorganization—The Royal Marriage—Effects of Small-pox—Sala's Suit.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

The favorable impression caused by the announcement of the American Commission has been deepened rather than diminished by reflection. We are all naturally anxious to see the *Alabama* question honorably settled, but above all we are anxious to have it settled in our own mind. If we could only feel assured as to our duty in the matter, whether to yield or to resist, we should be quite ready for the worst in either sense. It has now been authoritatively explained both by Lord GRANVILLE and Mr. GLADSTONE that the Commissioners will not be authorized to commit their respective Governments to any agreement; that their task is simply to inquire, consult and recommend, and that it will then remain for the two Governments to consider how far their report or reports should be acted upon. As regards ourselves, any Ministry which may happen to be in office on the close of the investigation will, of course, be perfectly free to repudiate the advice alike of the English and American Commissioners; but practically, I feel confident that the verdict of our representatives, whatever it may be, will be adopted by this country—that is, of course, if it is substantially unanimous. The substitution of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE for Sir JOHN ROSE will undoubtedly add to the weight of the Commission on this side. Sir JOHN is highly respected and esteemed, but he is not known to the whole country as the Ex-Minister for India is; and the presence of Sir STAFFORD by the side of Lord DE GREY will also serve to maintain the political equilibrium of the Commission, and secure for its report the favorable consideration of the Conservatives. Sir STAFFORD is a very able and enlightened man—by no means bigoted either in domestic or foreign politics. He was once private secretary to Mr. GLADSTONE, and it is a mere accident that he sits on one side of the House and his former chief on the other. He was in the Cabinet both with Lord DERBY and Mr. DISRAELI, his last office being that of Secretary for India.

RECOGNITION OF FRANCE'S GOVERNMENT.

Our Government has agreed, as the best thing, indeed almost the only thing, they can do for France, to recognize the new Government about to be formed in that country with all possible haste, as soon as it is legally constituted. The Blue Book, which has just been published, shows how persistently and desperately the French clung to the hope that somehow or other we should come to their rescue. Their disappointment at our refusal to interfere was very bitter, and we may expect to feel the effects of the resentment thus produced for a long time to come. Count BISMARCK is bound to do justice to the rigid impartiality of our Government, but we shall certainly be very foolish if we expect a fair, still less a generous appreciation of our policy from either side. Most assuredly we shall not get it. Our kind words and ready charity have only made the French more furious against us. They are quite satisfied that this is only a cheap way of purchasing their aid in the Russian difficulty. On the other hand, the Germans flatter themselves that they are quite shrewd enough to detect the reason of our neutrality in our impotence. Yet we have no cause to repent a line of policy, the steadiness and consistency of which have done a good deal to revive the drooping credit of the Foreign Office. Whatever may be said against a non-intervention policy, it requires, at least, a considerable degree of moral courage to sustain it, and as regards this courage, the Government have been superior to the bulk of the people. If we had drifted into the war, it would have been only through a kind of cowardice—through a terror of being thought afraid. And at one moment many of us were in a very dangerous mood of this kind. Happily the Government was steadfast, and the fit passed off. The debate of last night brought out very clearly both the difficulties with which the Government have had to contend and the peculiar perils which beset our action in regard to foreign affairs. In Lord PALMERSTON'S account of his visits to France in 1814 and 1815, just published, there is a good story of the Emperor of Russia, who was so much struck with "the active swinging step" of the British troops that he gave orders to his own army immediately to adopt the same step. The Russians, however, were so confused and puzzled between the two steps, the old one to which they had been accustomed, and the new one they had not had time to learn, that they could not march at all. The whole thing was a failure. Now that is very much the position of this country in regard to foreign affairs. We have resolved to give up the old intervention policy, and have to a great extent done so, but the nation has not yet got into the way of non-intervention. We are in a transition state, but I suppose by and by we shall settle down into something like a consistent and intelligible policy. Mr. AUBERON HERBERT who started the debate, a perfervid Radical of that aristocratic type which is always in extremes, and brother of Lord CARNARVON, the well-known Conservative, insisted that we ought to insist upon moderate terms of peace, but forgot to specify what he meant by moderate or how we were to enforce our views on Prussia. Sir R. PEEL (who has never forgiven GLADSTONE for turning him out of the Government as soon as PALMERSTON died) made one of his roystering attacks on the Government, and got in one or two good hits at the Premier, as, for example, in regard to his ludicrously meek and deferential language and frequent use of the word "venture" in an obsequious sense. Some other members also vapored a good deal about England withdrawing from the world and wrapping herself in selfish isolation, but none of them dared to say we should actually have gone to war for France. It is held to be very significant that neither Mr. DISRAELI nor any of the Conservative leaders opened their lips, thus tacitly approving the conduct of the Government.

IMPRESSION OF THE BLUE BOOK.

The truth is, that while the Blue Book illustrates the firm and consistent neutrality of the Cabinet, in another respect it fails to do them justice. It is one of the inevitable results of an open system of politics like ours and yours, that dispatches must be framed both for official and public perusal, and the Minister must constantly bear in mind the probable effect of the document, not only when read in the closet, but when given to the world. A dispatch which might have a very wholesome and sobering effect as a purely confidential communication between one Court and another, becomes a highly inflammatory and explosive article when published for everybody to read. The result is that diplomacy has been driven into various subterranean channels. Lord GRANVILLE was quite aware that public appeals and remonstrances addressed to Prussia against dealing too harshly with France would do far more harm than good, since the Prussians, if disposed to clemency, would naturally desire all the credit of it, and would resent any appearance of being browbeaten and bullied into it. I have reason to believe that the wiser course was followed of making private communications in this sense, which, in more than one instance, were attended with the best results. In a similar way, the diplomatic representations on the Russian question were a good deal stronger and more emphatic than the published papers show. In a little dispatch from Mr. ODO RUSSELL, we have a glimpse of what was going on. Mr. RUSSELL went so far as to warn Count BISMARCK, when he first saw him at Versailles, that in the then stage of the question, we should feel bound to go to war with Russia single-handed, if need were. Mr. GLADSTONE has disavowed the threat as authorized by the Government, but excuses Mr. RUSSELL on the ground that diplomatists must necessarily have some latitude as to their choice of language and arguments to gain their ends—rather a dangerous plea, I think. But the truth is, that this was one of the *sotto voce* passages, and was not intended for the public ear. It is incredible that Mr. RUSSELL should really have spoken thus without authority from his superiors, but one can easily conceive that the authority was not specific.

THE BLACK SEA CONFERENCE.

There was to have been a meeting of the Black Sea Conference on Thursday, but it was postponed, like other sittings of the same body, in the hope that somebody will arrive to represent France. In any case, it will no doubt be some time yet before the protocols are finally closed; but practically, the matter may now be considered settled. If there had been any doubt about this before, there could be none after Mr. GLADSTONE's declaration that neither Lord PALMERSTON nor Lord CLARENDON attached much value to the Black Sea clause, or had faith in its being permanently enforced, and that all the other parties to the treaty had at different times offered to surrender the stipulation. Mr. GLADSTONE himself, as everybody knows, was originally opposed to the clause, and there can be no doubt that his personal feelings on the subject have betrayed him into a grave Ministerial *faux pas*. As regards CLARENDON, he has had to confess himself utterly mistaken. The foundation for the similar story as to Lord PALMERSTON is some vague gossip as to casual remarks dropped by him in private conversation and mainly derived from Russian sources. Anybody who knew PALMERSTON will understand easily the drift of the remarks attributed to him. He had no faith whatever in the binding effect of treaties, without the sanction of force always at hand to compel their observance. In his warnings to Turkey and in his allusions to the probable endeavor of Russia before long to shake off the restrictions, he evidently meant nothing more than that all who desired to have the neutralization of the Black Sea maintained, must keep themselves in a position to fight for it if necessary. This will certainly be the attitude which the Powers friendly to Turkey must adopt if it be true, as I believe it is, that the Black Sea will, as the result of the Conference, be thrown open to men-of-war subject to the right of the Sultan to open or shut the Bosphorus and Dardanelles at pleasure—an old right now to be restored to him. This, of course, means that the Sultan will be able to summon the fleets of his allies should he require their aid at any time. For the plan to be effectual, therefore, the fleets must be always ready.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

On Thursday Mr. CARDWELL, the Minister of War, produced his eagerly-expected plan for the reorganization of the army. A few days before, the estimates were published and eagerly scanned for indications of the Government project. Over here the heads of Departments do not draw up full explanatory reports, as is the custom with you, and indeed in every other civilized country. We pride ourselves on being practical business-like people, and yet we conduct our public affairs in the most unbusiness-like manner in the world. The Secretary of War, or First Lord of the Admiralty, flings down a distracting mass of figures before the public, and then we have to wait days, perhaps weeks, for an explanation of them, which, when it comes, is given orally and left to be reproduced by the reporters as best they can. In this case little more could be gathered from the accounts than that the army was to cost us, this year, nearly three millions more than last year—that is £15,800,000 in all; and that for this we were to have an addition of twenty thousand men and a new stock of ammunition. Accordingly Mr. CARDWELL had a crowded and curious audience to hear his explanations. There was a strong muster of Princes in the little Peers' gallery over the clock. The Prince of WALES, Prince ARTHUR, Prince CHRISTIAN, and Prince EDWARD, of Saxe-Weimar, were all there, anxious to hear whether their genial but impulsive relative, the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, was to be abolished at once or kept on a little longer. Near them sat Sir W. MANSFIELD, who commanded the forces in India till last year, when he came over to take the command in Ireland, and is now regarded by many as the Duke's destined successor—a singularly alert, intellectual-looking man, who strikes one at first sight rather as a scholar than a soldier, his spectacles being in keeping with the impression. He has a touch of old CHARLES NAPIER — Scinde NAPIER—in his face, but is less shaggy and, so to speak, less beaky. The War Secretary spoke more than two hours, and his speech reads very well in the papers, but was woefully tiresome to listen to, for he has a dull, low voice, and muffled articulation. He speaks always in a single key, without the slightest emphasis or modulation of tone. All Winter we have been discussing the army question very anxiously by the light of the present war and that of 1866, and it was generally assumed that the Government would choose between three schemes of reorganization, which had been prominently brought into notice. Sir W. MANSFIELD proposed that a year's service should be compulsory on every able-bodied man not exempted by the incidents of some special calling or position, or upon every man chosen by ballot. M. TREVELYAN, adhering to military enlistment, would amalgamate the militia with the line. The third plan was borrowed from Switzerland, where every citizen is bound to serve in the ranks, beginning as a school-boy, passing through the various stages of *élite*, reserve and landwehr, and finally getting free at forty-four years of age. In this way the Swiss contrive to get an army of over two hundred thousand for some £300,000; and when war was declared last Summer, Switzerland was able within a week to place forty thousand men, including all arms, in line upon her frontier. Whether the Swiss Army is of much account for real fighting has yet to be tested. The amount of training is certainly very small—four or five weeks to pass into the *élite*, and after that only a fortnight a year. But then the youthful school-drill is an admirable preparation. Mr. CARDWELL's plan coincides pretty nearly with Mr. TREVELYAN's. He will have nothing to say to compulsory service, except as a last resort in some great emergency. He retains our present system of voluntary enlistment, but hints at a shorter period of service than six years, and seeks to weld together into one harmonious force the different branches—regulars, militia, volunteers—under the absolute authority of the Parliamentary Minister, who will have the Commander-in-Chief in the next room at the War Office, as a subordinate official—a great blow to the royal Duke and the circle of parasites and intriguers who surround him, and who for years have been trying to paralyze and circumvent Parliamentary control and to keep the army a close and very rotten borough for the exclusive benefit of their clients and friends. The greatest blow, however, to this confederacy is the abolition of the purchase system. In America, I suppose, nothing can well seem more utterly absurd and irrational than that a man should be allowed to buy a military command, and that for so much money down the lives of the soldiers and the honor of the flag should be intrusted to the charge of, possibly, an ignorant and incompetent officer. Yet there is something to be said for the practical working of the system. If we had to begin establishing an army, of course the purchase of commissions would never be dreamt of. Yet on the whole it has given us a very fine body of officers. When war was really a matter of hard personal fighting and not so much a contest of science, in other words of wits, as now, they were probably the very best officers for the purpose, who could be got. They had a perfect hold on their men, who were ready to follow them anywhere, and there could be no doubt about their earnestness and courage, or they would not have been there. A man who has a private income of £20,000 or £40,000 a year, and who voluntarily goes out to the Crimea to rough it in the snow, with a fair chance of being shot whenever he goes out with his men, is, at least, beyond any suspicion of his bravery. And this was not the case with one or two men, but, if we include incomes a little less than the above, and the prospects of inheritance, of hundreds of officers in our army. No doubt they were apt to be a gay, light-headed set of fellows, who liked the fun and excitement of soldiering better than its drudgery, and did their best to shirk the latter, being especially averse from everything in the shape of science and book-learning. No doubt, too, there was some very black sheep in the flock, and their virtues are less apparent in ordinary garrison life than in time of peace. Yet it is only fair to notice their good qualities; and you will understand that many people here are not quite sure that we shall do better by a change, which is, besides, to cost us some eight millions for buying up commissions. The new conditions of war, it seems to me, make the change imperative, apart from any other reasons. War is a science now, and officers must be scientific; and for scentific officers we must look not exclusively among men of fortune, but to all classes of the country, and above all to men who have to make their own way in the world. Though the Duke of CAMBRIDGE is to remain for the present at the head of the army, I doubt whether it will be for long. He professes himself as keen a reformer as anybody, and there can be no doubt he is himself honest and well-meaning. But his peculiar position as a member of the royal family tends to surround him with people of a bad type, and to give vitality to the bad traditions of the service. His military secretary is to be changed every five years, but I should not wonder if the Duke himself went before another year is over. He has already, it is said, been offered the place of Viceroy in Ireland. In regard to numbers, the new army plan seems to be adequate to our wants, if the men are really provided, not on paper, but in the flesh;—300,000 trained troops and 170,000 volunteers for home defense, with 100,000 regulars available for service abroad, should, with our navy, place us in a very respectable position.

THE NAVY.

As regards the fleet we must wait for information till next week. Notwithstanding the terrible tragedy in connection with the *Captain*, the Admiralty will, I fancy, be able to give a good account of our naval resources. But as regards the condition of the Board itself, nothing could be more pitiable. Mr. CHILDERS is still away cruising for the benefit of his health, which is too much shattered to admit of his doing much work for some time to come, even though he is able, as his friends hope, to return next week. The Controller of the Navy (who has charge of all the ship-building operations,) has just been dismissed on account of personal differences of some standing between himself and Mr. CHILDERS. Mr. REED, the chief naval architect—a singularly able and energetic man—was recently got rid of on much the same ground; and there also have been other changes of late in the junior offices of the department. Everything is at sixes and sevens, and, to make matters worse, the Board, instead of deciding matters on its own responsibility, has taken to referring them to committees outside of the Admiralty altogether. Mr. CHILDERS himself would have resigned in the beginning of the year but Mr. GLADSTONE would not hear of it. Hence, the present anarchy in this vital branch of our national administration is due to nothing more than a perverse caprice on the part of the Prime Minister, who really thinks that he is the whole Government, or at least the only element in it of any consequence, and that he can see to everything himself without any difficulty. It is no secret that during the Autumn and Winter, he took himself a degree of interference with Lord GRANVILLE's diplomatic work, even to quartering himself upon the Foreign Secretary at his country house, and giving him orders at his own table, which a less amiable Minister would have resented in a very emphatic way. But even Lord GRANVILLE's patience has been exhausted by the Premier's unfair and altogether unjustifiable proclamation of his personal opinion on the Russian question as the settled policy not only of the present but of previous Governments.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

The opposition to the grant to the Princess LOUISE took the shape of a division on the dowry of £30,000, in which there were 352 votes for it and only one, or three, counting the tellers, against it. The minority were Mr. FAWCETT, the blind professor; Mr. PETER TAYLOR, a rich carpet manufacturer, and democrat of very decided convictions; and Sir CHARLES DILKE, the editor and proprietor of the *Athenæum*, and author of a book of travels in the United States and British Colonies, in which he gives expression to a great deal of democratic enthusiasm. The division was altogether a mistake, for, if the grant was to be made, (and that was really never in doubt,) it should have been made graciously. But there really is a good deal of soreness in the public mind, especially among the working classes, on the subject; and it was desirable that the Queen should know this and the reason of it, which, as I said before, is simply that there is no appearance of royalty among us. We have no Court at all, and when foreign Sovereigns or other distinguished personages pay us a visit, they have to go to a hotel at their own expense, and their entertainment devolves on the Ministry or private persons. In England royalty is of value only as a symbol, and people will not be patient much longer with a symbol which is never seen, or when seen is found not to be symbolical. Mr. GLADSTONE, by the way, rather indiscreetly revealed that the Queen consulted some of the Ministers as to the Princess marrying a subject, before the present match was in view. This has led to a great outpouring of gossip in "society," and much speculation as to who was Lord LOWE's rival.

EFFECTS OF SMALL-POX.

We are still in a sad way about the small-pox, the deaths from which are still mounting. Vaccination has become the great business of the day. Everybody is rushing to be vaccinated. One cannot be vaccinated too often, some of the doctors tell us, and it should be done at least twice in a lifetime. The Admiralty has had all the cadets and boys in the fleet punctured. The Police also have been vaccinated en masse. The fashionable jewelers and drapers at the West End have compelled their assistants to undergo the operation, and issued circulars to that effect in order to allay the alarm of customers, who are terrified to go almost anywhere for fear of contagion. In the large factories the same course is being followed. In a great cartridge manufactory the other day six hundred girls were vaccinated by a surgeon in three hours and a half. The girls were marched past in Indian file. Of course the doctors are making a good harvest of the panic, but the difficulty of meeting the demand for "points" quite distracts them. The medical officer of the Privy Council has announced that no lymph is of any value except from an infant—that from adults is worthless. Meanwhile the act enforcing compulsory vaccination on the people is regarded with deep suspicion and abhorrence by a great many persons, not exclusively of the lower orders, and considerable difficulty is found in carrying it out thoroughly. The House of Commons, by way of allaying alarm, has appointed a commission to inquire into the subject and pronounce a verdict on the necessity of vaccination, which, it is hoped, will remove the opposition to it. A great outcry also is raised about small-pox hospitals. Of course everybody insists on the duty of providing them, but equally, of course, nobody likes to have one in his own neighborhood.

THE CASE OF MR. VOYSEY.

Last week the Privy Council, through the mouth of the Lord Chancellor, pronounced sentence of dismissal from the Church against Mr. VOYSEY, the author of a series of tracts called the *Sling and the Stone*, in which he contended that he was at liberty to make up a system of theology out of his own head, as long as there was no literal and specific contradiction in the Bible to anything he advanced. In this way he made short work of the Trinity and a good many other things; and it was quite clear that whatever latitude of interpretation the Church might allow, it could not possibly pretend to be a Church at all if this sort of license were once established as the right of every clergyman. In a material point of view it is no great matter to Mr. VOYSEY, for his poor country living yielded him a bare subsistence; nor does the broad decision of the Court effect the legitimate liberties of churchmen. But incidentally the Lord Chancellor laid down some rather awkward propositions, which are certain to raise a good deal of difficulty and discontent hereafter. Another ecclesiastical sign of the times is the resolution of the Convocation not to allow a learned Unitarian, Mr. VANCE SMITH, to assist in the preparation of their revised edition of the Bible, although they expressly invited his aid a few months since, and are still willing to work with a Jew. The Bishops, in their wriggling on the subject, presented a melancholy spectacle, and in the Lower House of Convocation, Dean STANLEY (like the late Dean ALFORD, a friend of Mr. VANCE SMITH,) taunted the body with "turning on itself with the plaintive sound of an old weathercock."

SALA'S SUIT.

You will have heard already, doubtless, that Mr. G. A. SALA has got five hundred pounds damages from the publishers of HAIN FRISSELL's book, in which he was called a *goguenard*, and accused of being always in the hands of the Jews, tipsy and disreputable. The verdict gives general satisfaction, I think, for Mr. SALA is undoubtedly an able man, and has done good literary service in his time. I fancy the proprietors of the *Telegraph*, for which Mr. SALA writes, felt the attack more than he did, and instigated legal proceedings.

F. J. H.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Denial of His Ambition to be a Throne Candidate.

Prince NAPOLEON has addressed the following letter to the London *Times*:

> SIR: I read in your journal of this morning, under the title "A Candidate for France," some lines which concern me. While the rumors of which you make yourself the echo were to be found only in journals of no great importance, I met them with silence alone. It is otherwise when the *Times* repeats them; and I declare, in the most formal manner, that the assertions contained in your correspondence are absolutely false. Standing apart for several years, and especially during these recent events, from the politics of my country, I have, since the fall of the Empire, lived in deep retirement, whether in Switzerland or in England; and I had a right to think that my retreat would protect me against calumnies so odious and so ridiculous, to which I give the most positive denial. Receive, Sir, my salutations.
>
> (Signed,) NAPOLEON (JEROME.)
>
> LONDON, Feb. 16, 1871.

The lines to which Prince NAPOLEON refers are the following:

> "The *Havas Correspondence* says that in his conversations with M. JULES FAVRE it appears that Count BISMARCK has disclosed the fact that Prince NAPOLEON had offered himself to Prussia, not as Regent of France under the Prince Imperial, but as successor to NAPOLEON III. with the full imperial power."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

Five members of the new House of Representatives are colored men.

The East Boston ferries are to be free of tolls after the 1st of May.

San Francisco is very proud of its thunder-storm.

The New-Orleans Custom-house received last month nearly $590,000, in gold, for duties.

Pittsburg, Penn., got $96,976 by its water tax last year, and thinks it did better than any other city of its size in the country.

President THOMAS H. BURROWES, of the Pennsylvania Agricultural College, died on Saturday.

New-Bedford, Mass., laments the decadence of the whale-fishery, and longs for the introduction of manufactories and skilled labor.

OAKES AMES and OTIS DANIELL were the bondsmen of ELLERY DANIELL, the defaulting cashier of the Webster Bank in Boston.

The railroad companies promise to bring peaches from Delaware to Jersey City during the next season at a considerable reduction from last year's rates.

Gens. JOHN A. LOGAN, STEWART L. WOODFORD, WALTER HARRIMAN, E. W. HINKS and AARON F. STEVENS are to take the stump for the Republicans in New-Hampshire.

A Philadelphia critic condemns an American writer for being "pretentious and careless, ill-informed and inaccurate," and adds insult to injury by misspelling his name.

Georgia papers, when they feel like publishing a real nice, fresh and startling piece of news, say something about the health of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

The name of the working men's candidate for Congress in the Second District of Connecticut should be printed A. W. PHELPS, and not Alderman PHELPS, as it appeared in the Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday.

Congressman WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of New-York, and Congressman WILLIAM WILLIAMS, of Indiana, will be likely to suffer some inconvenience by mistakes in the delivery of their letters during their sojourn in Washington.

The Savannah *Republican* wishes the Governor of Georgia to appoint Col. W. K. DE GRAFFENREID, of Macon, a moderate Republican, to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy until the Legislature meets.

The income of the Hartford life insurance companies last year was $24,002,631, an increase of $1,744,160 over the preceding year. The companies now have at risk about $430,000,000. The life and fire companies of Hartford together are covering risks to the amount of $1,150,000,000.

The leading Democratic paper in New-Hampshire says: "Better, a thousand times better, we say, frauds at elections than the orderly and legal voting which results from the application of military force by the Federal Executive to the people of the States on election days."

The Lincoln School-house, in San Francisco, which was burned by an incendiary a week ago, was the finest edifice of the sort in the city. It cost nearly $100,000, and accommodated over 1,000 pupils. Three or four attempts to burn school-houses have recently been made in California.

HON. JOSEPH E. BROWN denies that Gov. BULLOCK, of Georgia, has one dollar of interest in the lease of the State Road, as a shareholder or otherwise, in any way, direct or remote, vested or contingent, except the interest he has in common with every other citizen of Georgia.

The town of Peabody, Mass., has counted up the cost of the Peabody funeral, and finds the total to be $5,312 67, expended as follows: Collation, $2,307 19; coaches, $1,241; music, $389; mourning decorations, (including funeral car,) $603 75; advertising and printing $132 75; floral decorations, $100; and other smaller items to make up the amount.

Boston papers say that the checks drawn by DANIEL WEBSTER in favor of the claimants for Spanish indemnity in 1824 were preserved, and have been presented by Hon. PETER HARVEY to the Fair at the Music Hall. The names of many of the noted men of that day are indorsed on these checks, which were drawn on the Bank of the United States.

To dodge the Civil Rights bill, the tickets issued for the New-Orleans Opera-house are inscribed: "Contract between the Opera Association of New-Orleans and the holder of this ticket: It is agreed, and this ticket is sold with the understanding, that the Controller shall have the right to refuse admission to or expel the holder thereof upon returning the regular price of the same."

A negro was hanged at Barnwell Courthouse, S. C., on the 24th ult. for the murder of another colored man, in the presence of a crowd of excited spectators. He expressed a wish that all present would meet him in heaven, said he had not asked for pardon or a respite, and declared that he was prepared to die, and in a few minutes would be asleep in the arms of Jesus.

Miss MACEY MARTIN MIDDLEBROOK, a young Maryland girl, raised last year over 5,000 cabbages, and, as the papers of that State mention with pride, she weighs only 123 pounds. Christmas Eve she sold, in Baltimore, over 500 pounds of turkey, of her own raising, at twenty cents per pound, and, since the 15th day of October last, has knitted over three dozen pairs of socks.

Mrs. SOPHIA HAWTHORNE, widow of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, whose death in London was announced yesterday, was a daughter of Dr. NATHANIEL PEABODY, of Salem, Mass., and sister of ELIZABETH P. PEABODY and Mrs. HORACE MANN. The Boston *Transcript* says that, independent of her connection with the great novelist, she was from her youth up endeared to a wide circle of friends for her own mental ability and graces of character.

A story comes from Connecticut that a man, whose son, being under age, married against his will, took offense thereat and got himself appointed guardian over him. Then, under a law which permits a guardian to sell the property of a minor to an amount not exceeding $300, without advertising it, he obtained permission of a Judge of probate to sell his son's half interest, worth $20,000, in his grandfather's estate, and without the boy's knowledge did sell it to a Sheriff for the paltry sum of $275, and by him it was transferred to the son's mother at the same price. And now the boy, thus defrauded of his inheritance, proposes to see if the Courts of Connecticut will tolerate the proceeding.

ELISHA HATHAWAY, of Rhode Island, who has lately visited New-Orleans, has, in view of the need of charitable institutions accessible to colored people, given the liberal sum of $25,000 for the establishment of a "Home for the Poor and Friendless" in that city. The *Republican* says that there will be connected with it a house of industry for the instruction of young girls, a home for friendless children and the aged, and a dispensary where the poor can receive advice and medicines free. An act of incorporation has been secured, the enterprise has been committed to those in earnest sympathy with its objects, and it will be opened at once.

Southern papers give the particulars of the sad death of Judge CONYNGHAM, of Philadelphia, on the railroad at Magnolia, Miss., on the evening of the 23d ult. It appears that after the passengers by the express-train had finished taking supper, Mr. CONYNGHAM walked out of the hotel, and, by mistake, got on board of another train, which had halted at the depot alongside the train upon which he was a passenger. A few moments after this train moved away from the depot, and he, discovering his mistake, attempted to jump off; but his feet becoming entangled in some way, he was dragged under the wheels of the rear car and both of his legs was cut entirely off. He also received severe contusions about the head. He was picked up as soon as the accident was discovered, borne to the hotel, and placed in the hands of a physician; but he had been fatally injured, and died in a short time.

THE TROUBLES IN ARKANSAS.

In What They Had Their Origin and How They Have Been Continued—A History of the Affair from the Clayton Party Stand-Point.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, evidently a strong partisan of Gov. CLAYTON, gives in a letter from Little Rock, under date of Feb. 20, the subjoined history of the recent political struggles in Arkansas, between the friends and opponents of Gov. CLAYTON, the other side of which, as presented by the correspondents of the Democratic papers of Memphis, Tenn., has been so frequently telegraphed to the Northern Press:

The political contest now going on in this State is of such importance and magnitude, that a résumé of the situation will not be uninteresting to those who desire to keep fully posted in reference to Arkansas affairs, both at home and at Washington.

The Legislature assembled here on the first Monday in January, and the friends of Gov. CLAYTON secured the organization of the Lower House, electing TANKERSLY Speaker by a vote of 51 to 21, with ten absentees. There had been great efforts put forth by the friends of the present Republican members of Congress to control the canvass in their interest, to secure the renomination and re-election of ROOTS and BOLES from the First and Third Districts, and a Legislature in the interest of McDONALD, which should re-elect him as United States Senator.

It was well known that these gentlemen did not represent the views or wishes of the vast majority of the Republicans of the State, and that they were not the choice of their several constituencies for re-election. They hoped, however, by a system of political juggling, and a vigorous use of such means as were at their command, to override the popular will in the party, carry the primary and other conventions by fraud or otherwise, and carry off the spoils. BOLES, an old citizen, was to bring up his friends, the old Union men of the State, including Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON; ROOTS, with the assistance of BROOKS and GRAY, was to furnish the colored voters, while McDONALD should propose to the Senate the removal of the political disabilities of BOB JOHNSON, and thus put himself on friendly terms with the Democracy, in case their aid should be necessary at any time or place, and Senator RICE, as Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, was to use all funds at his disposal to further the general interests of the schemers.

When the party began to speak through its country conventions, it became apparent that POWELL CLAYTON was the almost unanimous choice of the Republicans of the State for Senator, and every county in the State but two or three so instructed their Representatives.

Pulaski County, from its central location, both geographically and politically, and by reason of its population, was the seat of the contest between the two wings. Here the Governor, State officers, with a few exceptions, and their allies on one side, were arrayed against United States officers of almost every grade on the other. Here, the heavy man for the Brindle-tails, as the last-named partisans were called, JOSEPH BROOKS, United States Assessor, inaugurated their preliminary proceedings by attempting to displace the County Central Committee and appoint those more in accord with views. Hence, at a mass-meeting in this city, called for the purpose of hearing addresses from the Governor, BROOKS, and others of both wings of the party, BROOKS, at the close of his speech or harangue, called upon his colored supporters to adopt a set of resolutions mainly approving his land-hobby, but concealing and containing the declaration that "We, the Republicans of Pulaski County, &c., resume the powers and duties heretofore devolved upon the County Committee," and assuming to appoint a new committee composed of Brindle-tails.

After a time, a compromise was agreed upon. All opposition to the Governor as the future Senator was to be withdrawn, and the Governor's candidate for Congress, in opposition to BOLES, was to be withdrawn. The latter was done in good faith, and the retiring candidate, Judge SEARLE, canvassed several counties in the interest of BOLES. The Brindle-tail candidates in Pulaski County for the Legislature were to be, notwithstanding the irregularity of their nominations and the opposing ticket withdrawn, in exchange for which the Brindle-tail ticket in Phillips County was to be withdrawn. After a few weeks it became evident that the Brindle-tails would not keep, and were not keeping their agreements. Not only was the Phillips ticket still in the field, but a new one had been put into the field in the Clark District, while in the Hot Springs District the Brindle-tails had combined with the Democracy and were supporting a ticket containing one Democrat (SUMPTER) and two Brindle-tails (LANE and BETHEL.) This is the delegation recently admitted to the House by the combined vote of the Democrats and Brindle-tails in place of ELLINGTON, ALLEN and KYMES, true Republicans.

It was at this stage of the contest that the election came on. Seeing the bad faith of RICE, McDONALD and their friends, the Republicans of Phillips refused to support ROOTS, who had not been fairly nominated, and 2,200 voters in that county struck the name of the Congressional candidate off of their ticket, and he was defeated. The Republicans of Pulaski County were in no mood to work for the election of the Brindle-tail ticket, and it was defeated, and the one independent Republican and three Democrats chosen from this county to the lower House, while RILEY, Democrat, has finally been declared elected and seated in the Senate, over old JOE BROOKS, the chief Brindle-tail.

The earnest efforts made for BOLES, combined with the fact that he was less obnoxious, except on account of his vote in Congress to repeal the restrictions upon the railroad company as to the price at which they should sell their lands, nearly elected him, but the fraudulent attempts to seize the polls on election day and the setting up of bogus polls by his allies defeated him, and the certificate has been awarded to his competitor, who is well known in Iowa, South-west Missouri and Arkansas as Honest JOHN EDWARDS.

O. P. SNYDER, Republican, was elected in the Second District by over 4,000 majority, where ROGERS was previously elected as a Democrat.

The Legislature assembled. CLAYTON's friends were in the majority. McDONALD withdrew his name as a candidate for the Senatorship in a card which breathed out threatening and slaughter. CLAYTON was elected United States Senator—94 to 9—some of the Democrats and many of the Brindle-tails voting for him. The Democrats now say they voted thus to secure Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON as his successor in the Gubernatorial chair.

Right here the Clayton men ousted THORNBURG, a Democrat, and seated his contestant, JAMES. This greatly incensed the Democrats, and they soon found opportunity for ample revenge by joining their forces with the Brindle-tails, who had been gaining some strength from the old citizen members. This combination ousted three Republicans heretofore named, from the Hot Springs district, and seated one Democrat and two Brindle-tails.

Gov. CLAYTON had stated in his public speeches that he would not accept the Senatorship unless he could leave in his seat as Governor a man in whom the Republicans had entire confidence. Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON had forfeited this confidence to a considerable extent, and a quo warranto case against him was pending in the State Supreme Court. An effort was made to impeach him for his unwarranted act of swearing in JOE BROOKS as a Senator from this district, regardless of the objections of a majority of Senators. This effort to impeach Lieut.-Gov. JOHNSON miscarried in the House, on a motion for the previous question, by a vote of 38 to 39.

The Democratic and Brindle-tail combination continued to grow stronger, until last Thursday the House voted, by 42 to 38, to impeach Gov. CLAYTON, and have since voted to impeach the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court, in order to prevent an unfavorable decision to JOHNSON on the quo warranto case.

Thursday, the day the House voted to impeach Gov. CLAYTON, the Senate met and went immediately into Executive Session and confirmed the nomination of Associate Justice JOHN McCLURE to be Chief-Justice, *vice* WILTSHIRE, resigned, and Judge SEARLE, to be Associate Justice, *vice* McCLURE. Associate Justice BOWEN had previously resigned, and had been succeeded by Judge BENNETT. Meanwhile the Democratic and Brindle-tail papers claim that JOHNSON is now legitimately the acting Governor, pending the Governor's trial by the Senate; but there has been no quorum of the Senate to present articles of impeachment to, and until this is done the Governor refuses to be suspended by a vote of the House, contrary to law, and he backs up his position with so many bristling facts that the impeachers have not yet succeded in overcoming his objections to suspension.

Yesterday the Senate, without a quorum, voted to receive the notice of the impeachment managers, and ordered notice served upon the Governor and Chief-Justice McCLURE. The colored Republicans in the House, some of whom have been acting with the Brindle-tails, voted against impeachment with but one single exception, and that one (FULTON) is one of the managers of impeachment.

The colored Republicans of this county, who had also strayed away under the leadership of BROOKS, are rapidly returning, declaring that they never bargained for a transfer to the Democracy. So strong was this feeling that the Brindle-tails were unable to get up a crowd for a serenade last Saturday night to give BROOKS an opportunity to pacify them. The Brindle-tails have loudly claimed that the United States Government, President GRANT and the military forces were supporting them. To-day the *Republican* publishes the latest military order from Washington to the commandant here, to the effect that the President directs the troops to be kept in hand to suppress and quiet the factions, and should a disturbance arise the troops will not be used to aid either party in the contest between the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of the State, but only to preserve order. As the Brindle-tails are thus cut off from forcible resistance, they must soon succumb, subside and let the laws take their proper course. The city has resumed its wonted quietness, and business is again flourishing as usual.

UNION.

RELIEF FOR FRANCE.

The Store-Ship Supply En Route to Havre—The Store-Ship Relief to be Ready on the 25th—More Contributions.

The store-ship *Supply*, Lieut.-Commander GEORGE DEWEY, left her dock at the Navy-yard, yesterday, at 11½, in tow of the steam-tug *Catalpa*, and proceeded to sea, bound on her voyage to Havre. The *Catalpa* towed the ship to the light-ship, when she was cast off, and immediately set sail for her port of destination. The wind was not favorable for her departure, as it was mostly ahead, but it is expected that westerly breezes will fill her sails, and give her a safe and speedy passage to the Channel. The frigate *Worcester* is detained at Boston, and will not sail before Saturday, and the officers of the *Supply* cherish the hope that their ship will be the first to reach a French port. There is a good deal of good-natured rivalry displayed on both vessels, and the best seamanship will be displayed to make the quickest passage. The voyage of the *Supply* is expected to be made in about twenty-five days.

The store-ship *Relief* will be ready to receive her cargo on or about the 25th prox. It is yet uncertain whether the sloop-of-war *Saratoga* will be dispatched or not.

Mr. CHARLES LANIER, Treasurer of the Fund for the Relief of the Suffering Population of France, acknowledges the receipt of the following additional subscriptions to March 1:

Zopher Mills	$100 00
W. Mackay	100 00
W. P. Douglas	100 00
Alfred Merriam & Co.	100 00
Vyse & Co.	100 00
Ed. Heilbreth	100 00
Knoop, Hanneman & Co.	100 00
E. J. Donnell	100 00
Jewell, Harrison & Co.	100 00
J. F. Wenman & Co.	100 00
Zerega & Co.	100 00
Lehman Bros.	100 00
C. L. Tracy, Troy, N. Y.	100 00
Crenshaw Bros.	50 00
Henry Hentz & Co.	50 00
Oscar de Stranch	50 00
J. B. Cunningham & Co.	50 00
Fielding, Gwyn & Co.	50 00
Robert H. Johnson	50 00
F. A. Hirsch	50 00
W. J. McTilton	50 00
Ware, Murphy & Co.	50 00
Miss E. T. Hall	50 00
Cash, O. S.	25 00
J. W. Wheeler	25 00
A. B. Wood	20 00
Unknown	20 00
W. C. Crump, New-London	10 00
A. Clark	10 00
W. P. Perry, Trenton, N. J.	10 00
Cash	5 00
Cash	1 00
McL	5 00
Geo. R. Perry, Trenton, N. J.	4 00
Miss E. C. T.	2 00
Through S. J. Ahern, Elizabeth, N. J.:	
J. R. Vains	100 00
Rev. M. Kane	50 00
Amos Clark, Jr.	25 00
John Macklin	25 00
Dr. D. R. Chetwood	25 00
B. W. Williamson	20 00
R. W. Townley	20 00
S. J. Ahern	20 00
D. Mosquerin	12 00
W. M. Williams	11 00
C. G. Shumway	15 00
P. B. Amory	10 00
W. J. Magie	10 00
J. P. Ritter	10 00
Dr. Oakley	10 00
J. A. Fay, Jr.	20 00
Dr. Woodward	20 00
Rev. W. C. Roberts	5 00
Dr. Pingry	5 00
Dr. Kempshall	5 00
Dr. Clark	5 00
Jacob Davis	5 00
M. Bearmois	5 00
Cash, small amounts	23 75
Rev. Mr. Read	1 50
Theo. Terlinde	1 00
M. Pupin	1 00
Mr. Atwater	5 00
J. Golden	5 00
Chauncy Harris	5 00
Rev. D. H. Pierson	5 00
J. Peck	5 00
E. P. Williams	5 00
Miss Parker	3 00
Geo. Ryan	1 00
A. Q. & J. Thompson	10 00
W. B. Tucker & Son	10 00
J. E. Kelly	5 00
R. E. Chitwood	5 00
Wade & Son	5 00
W. M. Woodruff	5 00
Dr. J. S. Crane	5 00
R. Landgrapp	5 00
Rev. E. G. Read	5 00
"K."	5 00
W. H. Porter	5 00

Total amount received by the Chamber of Commerce Committee, $98,075 36. By Produce Exchange Committee, $15,045. Grand total, $113,120 36.

The Mercantile Library Association acknowledge the receipt of the following contributions for the French sufferers:

Great Western Marine Insurance Company	$250
Mr. C. D. Borden	75
Chas. Scribner & Co.	50
Geo. W. Carleton & Co.	25
Tanner & Co.	25
Total	$425

Commissioners of Emigration—Swindling Emigrants—Statistics for the Year.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held, yesterday afternoon, at Castle Garden. The members present were Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN in the chair, Commissioners Bell, Schack, Barr, Hart, Nicholson, Lynch and Wallack.

The report of the Castle Garden Committee was read and approved. The Committee recommended that the Board of Commissioners represent to the District-Attorney the case of ENRIGHT, who was convicted of defrauding WM. BUNTING, an emigrant, and had not yet been sentenced, although he had been twice before the Recorder. They recommended that the District-Attorney be requested to urge the Recorder to pass sentence.

A proposal from the Knickerbocker Ice Company to furnish ice at twenty-two and one-half cents per 100 pounds was accepted.

The report of the Ward's Island Committe recommended the removal of THOMAS GLEASON, an employe, for drunkenness. They also recommended the removal of such well persons from the Island as refused to work.

A special committee reported the result of their inquiries respecting telegraphic communication between Ward's Island and Castle Garden. The Western Union Telegraph Company had agreed to lay a line between the two places and keep it in repair for $1,000 a year.

The Finance Committee reported disbursements to the amount of $14,089. Bills amounting to $28,020 were ordered to be paid.

Mr. SCHACK moved that the Board cease to insure its buildings on Ward's Island. He said that the Board paid $3,989 yearly for insurance while with the number of persons continually about the building, fire was almost impossible. Policies to the amount of $230,000 would expire this month and he argued that it was unnecessary to renew them. The motion was laid on the table.

It was resolved, that so much of the resolution of Aug. 18, 1870, as referred to the requiring of references from persons wishing to employ male emigrants be rescinded.

The next meeting of the Board will take place on Ward's Island.

The meeting then adjourned.

The total number of emigrants registered at Castle Garden for the year ending March 2, 1871, was 6,752; to corresponding date last year, 9,513, showing a decrease of 2,761. The monthly returns show a large increase in the number of emigrants from Great Britain. In January the number of arrivals was 1,443; in February, 2,097. Germany shows a corresponding decrease—January, 1,131; February, 864.

The aggregate receipts to March 1 were $62,795; disbursements, $59,867 44, leaving a balance in bank of $4,229 58.

Mrs. Mary A. Varnum's Will—Liberal Charitable Bequests.

Mrs. MARY A. VARNUM, who died in this City about ten days since, left a large estate, out of which her will, as we are informed, has been found to appropriate the following sums to objects of charity:

To the American Female Guardian Society	$5,000
To the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions	5,000
To the American Tract Society	5,000
To the Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions	5,000
To the Woman's Hospital Association	5,000
To the Orphan Asylum at Bloomingdale	5,000
To the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum in Tenth-street	5,000
To the American Bible Society	5,000
To the Nursery and Child's Hospital in New-York	5,000
To the American Seamen's Friend and the Port Society in New-York, to be divided equally	5,000
To the Five Points House and School of Industry	3,000
To the Five Points Methodist Mission	5,000
To the New-York Mission and Female Tract Society	1,000
To the Wilson Industrial School of New-York	1,000
To the American Sunday-school Union	1,000
To the Children's Aid Society in New-York	1,000
To the New-York Magdalen Female Benevolent Society in Houston-street, in New-York	5,000
To the Presbyterian Home in Grove-street	5,000
For distribution among the poor	10,000

No Salary for the Jersey City Aldermen—Decision of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court at Trenton, Judge BEASLEY presiding, yesterday decided the ordinance by which the Jersey City Board of Aldermen voted themselves salaries to be unconstitutional.

In June last the Board of Aldermen voted themselves each a salary of $1,200 per annum. At the following meeting the Mayor vetoed the ordinance, which was then passed over his veto. Hon. D. S. GREGORY and other citizens, believing this amount to be exorbitant, and also that the action was illegal, made application to the Supreme Court for a writ of *certiorari*, citing the Board to show cause why the above ordinance should not be set aside. The writ was granted, and the hearing appointed for November, but was postponed until yesterday, when decision was given for the appellants. The charter of the City provides that no Alderman shall be competent to hold any office the emoluments of which shall be paid out of the City Treasury.

Col. Whitley's Raid on Counterfeiters—Capture of Ten Offenders.

WILLIAM H. RHODE, proprietor of a saloon at No. 217 Centre-street, ERNEST KOPP, his alleged bartender, JOHN JACKSON and JAMES EDWARDS were brought before Commissioner DAVENPORT, yesterday, on a joint charge of passing counterfeit money. They waived an examination and were sent to Ludlow-street Jail, in default of bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. They were arrested by officers belonging to Col. WHITLEY's staff, in company with six other persons, who are accused of being implicated with them in a counterfeiting conspiracy. One of the Secret Service Detectives, became friendly with them by pretending to be a "shover of queer," and induced some of them to sell him large quantities of counterfeit $10 bills, purporting to be issued by the Farmers' and Manufacturers' National Bank, of Poughkeepsie, and [illegible] the Shoe and Leather National Bank. There were ten prisoners taken, three of whom were held as witnesses. Three others, named CHARLIE HYATT, JAMES McCABE and "Bully" KEYSER, were sent to New-Jersey, where they had made their sales to the detective. JACKSON, one of the remaining four, is one of the alleged leaders of the operations. KOPT, the bar-tender, was instrumental, it is said, in obtaining checks on the Union-square National Bank, increasing the amount by adding to the figures. It is claimed that his three fellow prisoners were formerly inmates of Trenton Prison.

STATEN ISLAND IMPROVEMENT.

Final Action on the Bill—Its Adoption—Appointment of the Commissioners—Serious Opposition Thereto.

The last and most important meeting of the Staten Island Improvement Commission was held yesterday, at No. 9 Nassau-street, Hon. E. BROOKS in the chair. This assemblage was convoked for the final passage of the act to appoint Commissioners to make a survey of Richmond County, and maps therefrom, and to mature and report a plan for laying out Staten Island, and for securing a water supply for the inhabitants, and to appoint the commissioners. The routine business being disposed of, Mr. A. O. WILCOX offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to prepare and report to this meeting an address, in the name or on behalf of this Commission, to the people of Staten Island, giving them such information regarding the power, purposes and means to be employed in the accomplishment of those purposes as will enable them to exercise an intelligent judgment on the proceedings.

The following gentlemen were so appointed: A. O. Wilcox, of Northfield; J. D. Dix, of Middletown; B. Kreischer, Westfield; S. Barton, Southfield, and Erastus Brooks, as President of the Commission, was called upon to serve by the Commission.

The next business in order was the nomination and election of the Commissioners. Mr. KREISCHER was appointed for Westfield; J. W. SIMONTON for Castleton; A. C. BRADLEY, for Middletown; SAMUEL BARTON, for Southfield, and Mr. GARDNER, for Northfield.

The bill as considered and amended in Committee of the Whole, came up then for the concurrence of the House. At this juncture Mr. WESTERVELT moved that it be laid on the able, which was lost by 18 to 11. A vote was then taken on the concurrence of the House in the bill as amended. It resulted in the affirmative. Hon. ROBT. CHRISTIE, Jr., moved that this vote be reconsidered.

Messrs. CAMERON, DIX and others, spoke in support of reconsideration, and Messrs. SIMONTON, PRENTICE and MARTIN, as vigorously opposed it. To settle the affair a vote was taken on ordering the bill to the third reading. It was carried by a majority of six, and Mr. PRENTICE, to harmonize the opposing factions, offered to introduce at the end of the thirteenth section the words "except that nothing herein contained shall be construed as repealing or affecting any act relating to draining in Richmond County."

Mr. CHRISTIE objected, and the question being put on the final passage of the act, it was carried—18 to 12.

Mr. HORNFAGER read, for the information of the Commission, the following additional section to the bill:

SECTION 15. This act shall be submitted for ratification to the qualified electors of Richmond County, at an election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

First—The inspectors of election in each election district shall provide boxes, in which they shall deposit the ballots of the electors upon the said proposed act. Each citizen entitled to vote at such election may vote on a ballot entitled "Proposed Act," which shall contain on the inside, when folded, the words, "For the Proposed Act," or the words "Against the Proposed Act."

Second—The inspectors in such election districts, after the closing of the polls at such election, shall count and canvass separately the ballots deposited in said boxes, in the manner prescribed by law, and shall ascertain the whole number of ballots on the question to be submitted as aforesaid; the number of the ballots "For the Proposed Act," and the number "Against the Proposed Act." The inspectors, after having so counted the said ballots, shall set down in writing the whole number of such ballots upon each question, and the whole number for and against such proposition, and shall certify and make returns of the said several votes in the same manner as prescribed by law in reference to other ballots at a general election.

Third—The votes so given shall be canvassed by the Board of County Canvassers at the next meeting thereof, after such election. From the statement made by the said Board of County Canvassers, it shall determine whether the proposed act has or has not been ratified or adopted by the people. The said Board shall make a certificate of such determination, and shall deliver the same to the County Clerk of Richmond County, who shall file the same in his office.

Fourth—If a majority of all the ballots cast shall contain on the inside the words "For the Proposed Act," then the preceding sections shall be deemed to be ratified by the people, and shall become law. But if a majority of all the ballots so indorsed shall contain the words "Against the Proposed Act," then the preceding sections shall be deemed rejected.

Fifth—It shall be the duty of the Sheriff of Richmond County to cause this act to be published in two or more newspapers in said County at least twice prior to the said election, but neglect or failure to publish shall impair the validity of such elections.

Mr. SIMONTON moved to reconsider the vote by which the act had been passed, and that this motion be laid upon the table, which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. PRENTICE a committee of three, Messrs. PRENTICE, DIX and MILLER, with the Chairman, was appointed to prepare a suitable address to accompany the bill to the Legislature, whether it will be next taken for approval.

The President, Hon. E. BROOKS, in a brief speech, called the attention of the Commission to the difficult task it had, and the strong opposition it met with in reaching its present stage, pointing out how much the minority had to do with framing the bill it so persistently opposed, as was attested by the amendments they had introduced into it. Although the act is in some respects imperfect, yet he could wish that the Legislature would authorize the work sanctioned by the Commission. What harm, he asked, can there be in having maps prepared similar to those now used in New-York, and authorized as far back as 1807? The bill only calls for $35,000 to furnish the property-owners of Staten Island with important surveys, maps for roads existing and deemed necessary, tax and water maps, and other good results, and if the whole island is going to be benefited by these improvements in what respect can the assessment of a trifling tax upon each town prove injurious to any one? In conclusion, as Chairman and fellow-Commissioner, he invoked a cessation of all hostilities to the bill.

Mr. DIX, of Middletown, Mr. CAMERON and Mr. S. BARTON, of Southfield, who strongly opposed the bill, having stated the reasons for their opposition, acquiesced, the first and last named gentlemen authorizing their signatures to be appended to the document. After further explanations and adjustments of the differences of opinion, the Commission adjourned subject to the call of the President and Secretary.

Nail Manufacturers—Meeting at the Astor House.

A meeting of the nail manufacturers of the Atlantic States was held at the Astor House yesterday. Mr. O. A. WASHBURN, Jr., of Providence, R. I., was called to the chair. Mr. JAMES C. HOLDEN was appointed Secretary. The following manufacturers were represented: Tremont Nail Company, Parker Mills, Wareham Nail Company, Wareham Nail and Iron Company, East Bridgewater Works, Old Colony Iron Company, Providence Iron Company, Weymouth Iron Company, Robinson Iron Company, Albany Iron Works, Boonton Iron Works, Oxford Iron Company, Old Dominion Nail Works, Cumberland Nail Company, Duncannon Iron Company, E. & G. Book's Works, Pottstown Iron Company, Chesapeake Nail Works, Harrisburg Nail Works, Northumberland Iron Works, Williamsport Nail Works, and the Reading Iron Works.

The aggregate capacity of the mills represented at the meeting amounts to 2,600,000 kegs of nails per annum. After much discussion, the following scale of prices was unanimously adopted, to take effect immediately:

Cut Nails—10d. to 6d., at standard or lowest rates; 8d. and 9d., 25 cents per keg above 10d.; 6d. and 7d., 50 cents per keg above 10d.; 4d. and 5d., 75 cents per keg above 10d.; 3d, $1 50 per keg above 10d.; 2d. and 3d., fine, $2 per keg above 10d.; spikes, (all sizes,) 25 cents per keg above 10d.; fencing, sheathing, and hook-head brads, same as common nails; clinch nails, $1 50 per keg above same size cut nails; finishing, flooring, casing, slating, box, trunk, tobacco and coopers', 50 cents per keg above same size common nails.

Kings County Supervisors—More Charges of Fraud—The Salaries of the City Court Judges Increased to $10,000 a Year.

A meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors of more than ordinary interest, was held yesterday afternoon. Republicans and Democrats were out in full force, prepared for combat on the question of local retrenchment. It being understood that the Committee on Salaries had determined to report in favor of increasing the compensation of the City Court Judges, and that, too, in face of the fact that the dominant party had but a week ago taken special measures, on the ground of economy, to prevent the pay of the City Police from being advanced from $1,000 to $1,200 per annum. The report of the Committee was duly presented, recommending the fixing of the salary of the Judges named at $10,000 per annum, being an increase of $3,500. A motion was at once made by Supervisor HARMAN to lay the matter on the table, but after a long debate the motion was lost and the original resolution carried.

Another resolution was offered in favor of increasing the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court to $9,500, but that was laid upon the table. It is, however, understood that in a few weeks this change also will be put through. The compensation of some minor officials was also settled.

Supervisor NEWMAN, in a striking speech, accused the Committees on Stationary and Printing of frauds amounting to several thousand dollars, and in conclusion moved to have a special committee appointed to investigate the matter. The motion was carried and the Committee appointed. The Board then adjourned until Monday next.

ADROIT ROBBERY.

Achievements of a Pilfering Carman—Arrest of a Receiver, and Recovery of Stolen Goods.

An important arrest of a receiver of stolen goods was made, yesterday, by the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police, and the circumstances of the case are of great interest to mercantile circles, as showing the ease with which goods in transit from the piers where they are discharged from steamers to the bonded warehouses can be stolen by dishonest carmen. In the present instance thirteen cases of satins, valued in the aggregate at $50,000, were delivered, Tuesday afternoon, at the pier of the National Steam-ship Company, No. 47 North River, to a carman who is known to the Police, but whose name is not divulged, to be delivered at a bonded warehouse next morning. None of them were delivered, and during the day the horses and truck, with twelve cases of the goods were found astray by the Eighth Ward Police, which left one case yet to be accounted for. From subsequent investigation made by Capt. McDONNEL it was found that the carman left the missing case, which contained thirty-nine pieces of satin, valued at $8,000, at the corner Broome and Hudson streets, where MARTIN STEMMERMAN, milkman, of No. 334 West Seventeenth-street, who happened to be passing, was hired to deliver it at the pawn-broker shop of SAMUEL KRAMER, No. 48 Carmine-street. Here some remnants of the case and two pieces of the silk were found, but the remainder had been already removed from the premises. Capt. McDONNELL, however, soon ascertained that all the satins had been packed in two trunks, which had been dispatched in different directions. Getting upon the trail of these, one was discovered in Forty-first-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, in KRAMER's house, and the other in Columbia-street, near Stanton, in a cigar-store. It therefore happened, owing to the diligence of the Police, that all of the stolen property was recovered, and the receiver, KRAMER, secured. He is yet detained at the Greenwich Police Station, where STEMMERMAN is also held as a witness. The carman who committed the theft, and several others who had part in the crime, are known to the Police, who are in pursuit of them, and hope to secure them all immediately. But whether any other arrests are made or not, KRAMER will this morning, be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, to answer a charge of receiving stolen goods.

The Population of New-Jersey—Reapportionment.

The Sub-committee of the New-Jersey Legislature, composed of three Senators and two Assemblymen, representing the various Congressional Districts, to whom was referred the matter of redistricting the State under the new census for members of the House of Assembly for the next decade, it is understood have completed their labors, and will this week report a bill for that purpose. Owing to a change in the boundary lines of Gloucester and Camden Counties, in West Jersey, by which the population of the former was materially increased, and sufficiently so to cause it to retain its present representation of two members, while Camden does not lose enough to reduce its members, the representation in the First and Second Congressional Districts will remain as at present—eleven members from each district. In the Third District, Hunterdon and Warren Counties each lose one member, and Union gains one. In the Fourth District Sussex loses one, and in the Fifth District Hudson gains two. Newark and Essex Counties, contrary to general expectation, do not gain any. Although having a large fraction over the population for nine members, they still have not enough for another member. The result, politically, is a decided loss of three to the Democrats, who generally elect all the members in the counties which lose members. The districts, as at present constituted, will also be changed in the various counties, with the object, so far as possible, of securing Republican Districts, with due regard to equality of population and contiguity of territory. The Congressional reapportionment, owing to the probable failure of Congress to pass the new bill, by which New-Jersey would gain two members, will go over to the next year.

Of the present State Senate eight Republicans and five Democrats hold over. Eight new Senators will be elected next Fall—seven of them for full terms, and one to fill vacancy of Senator LITTLE, of Monmouth—just appointed Clerk in Chancery. The retiring members stand, politically, four Republicans to four Democrats, and, as the former all come from strong Republican counties their successors will doubtless be of the same faith, thus giving the Republicans the control of that body and its legislation next year. The House of Assembly will all be elected anew, and, under the new apportionment, but little doubt is felt as to the return of a Republican majority.

Some interesting facts in connection with the late census of New-Jersey have just been given to the public. The total population of the State is 905,794, of which 30,467 are colored. In 1860 the colored population was 25,318, and in 1750, 24,046. The colored population has decreased in Atlantic, Hunterdon, Ocean, Sussex, and Warren, and increased in all the other counties, though slightly in some.

The foreign population shows a rate of increase greater than that of the native, as will be seen by the following comparison of the returns for 1860 and 1870, in the counties named, all of which are in proximity to New-York:

	1870. Native.	1870. For'n.	1870. Total.	1860. Native.	1860. For'n.	1860. Total.
Essex	97,503	46,337	143,840	65,071	33,806	98,877
Passaic	29,562	16,854	46,416	20,609	8,402	29,011
Bergen	23,361	6,761	30,122	17,337	4,281	21,618
Morris	34,533	8,604	43,137	29,725	4,951	34,676
Sussex	22,096	1,072	23,168	22,858	988	23,846
Total	207,055	79,628	286,683	155,600	52,428	208,028

It will be observed that in these five counties the foreign population has increased in ten years 27,200, or over fifty per cent., while the native population, including many children of foreigners born here, increased 51,400, or only about thirty-three per cent. Passaic County more than doubled her foreign population, and Morris nearly so, while Sussex only increased eighty-four in all, or less than ten per cent.

Of the cities and large towns in these counties the following table gives the return of native and foreign—white and colored respectively:

	Native.	Foreign.	White.	Colored.
Newark	69,169	35,890	103,263	1,788
Paterson	19,181	14,398	33,219	360
Orange	6,119	3,229	9,116	232
Bloomfield	3,367	1,214	4,458	123
Boonton	2,698	760	3,432	26
Chatham	2,884	831	3,602	113
Rockaway	4,138	2,307	6,431	14
Randolph, (Dover,)	3,357	1,754	5,077	34
Hackensack	5,928	2,110	7,705	333
Lodi	1,765	1,456	3,681	140
Acquackanonk	2,999	1,369	4,263	105
Morris township	4,522	1,152	5,432	242
Belleville	2,534	1,110	3,575	69
East Orange	3,461	854	4,240	75
Newton	2,111	292	2,362	41
Sparta	1,530	142	1,671	1
South Orange	2,156	807	2,931	32

In the First Ward of Paterson there are only 687 natives to 2,217 foreigners, and in the Eighth Ward, 1,836 native to 2,208 foreign. In the Twelfth Ward of Newark there are 2,416 native to 2,166 foreign, and in the Thirteenth Ward, which is largely German, 7,395 native to 6,433 foreign.

Contrary to the current impression, the counties and towns with the largest foreign population give the greatest Republican majorities; Essex and Passaic being usually largely that way, while Sussex and Bergen are strongly Democratic. This is due to the fact that the foreign population is largely made up of Germans and Welsh, who for the past few years have voted with the Republicans on national and most local issues.

Internal Revenue Affairs—New Interpretation of the Rule Regarding Rectified Spirits.

It is stated that certain Assessors of internal revenue have discovered a new interpretation of the term "rectifying" in the law, and are engaged in enforcing the penalties for neglect to comply with the provisions of the act. The term "rectifier" as understood by dealers applies to one who rectifies or cleans spirits. The present Internal Revenue law defines the changing of spirits in any way as rectification and some authorities claim that wines are included, especially when those beverages are classified before being sold. Acting under this definition of the term, the Assessors claim to class as rectifiers those dealers who buy a cask of liquor, or, indeed, any quantity, and reduce it with water before selling it over the bar. Liquors are imported at the high proof because it is cheaper to do so than to pay freight on the water necessary to reduce them. In this condition they are sold to the dealer, who proceeds to reduce them by the addition of water. The Assessors assert that this reduction "changes" the character of the liquor, and that consequently the one who effects this change is a rectifier. On the same principle the bar-tender who mixes drinks is a rectifier, for he further "changes" the liquor by the addition of certain ingredients. The rectifier's license fee is $200 when 200 barrels are used in a year, and over that number at the rate of $1 per barrel.

It is asserted that the cost of collecting the internal stamp tax on liquors is quite as much as, if not more, than the amount received from it. An army of gaugers have to be employed at a cost of $3,000 each per annum, and these men have to make their wages before they get them. All that is received in excess goes to pay book-keepers, clerks, &c. It is alleged that very few of the gaugers appointed by the Government to attend to gauging and proving liquors are capable of gauging even the smallest package where only a gauging and wantage rod are used. This want of knowledge puts the dealers to the trouble of employing competent men to do the work. Importers are obliged to pay forty-five cents for stamping and gauging and ten cents additional to the professional gauger, who really does the labor. The liquor dealers assert that they are willing to pay all the tax that the Government demands, but they object to the petty annoyances to which they are subjected by some of these gaugers, who neglect to stamp cases, and sometimes importers lose the sale of goods because the revenue officer has not been prompt in the discharge of his duty.

Matrimony Under Difficulties in New-Jersey.

A few days since a matrimonial engagement was verbally ratified between MARGARET KONING and JACOB BRATZCHAFFER, both of Hoboken; and as an assurance of the earnestness at least of one of the high contracting parties, JACOB cordially responded to the request of his affianced by lending her $50. The bridal morning having dawned, the expectant groom nervously hurried to join his prospective bride, when, to his disappointment, he found his deceitful dove had flown to New-York. He resolved to get "square" with her, and after much searching, at length found her yesterday in that City. Concealing his chagrin and avenging resolution, he allured her to Hoboken, where Constable JOHNSON was in waiting to arrest her, and she was arraigned before Justice CONKLIN on a charge of false representation. She admitted the charge, and the Justice was about committing her in default of bail to await trial, when JACOB suggested that if she would marry him he would withdraw the complaint. The wayward MARGARET preferring the alternative of wedlock to the discomforts of a prison-cell, at once consented, and the Gordian knot was expeditiously tied by the accommodating Justice.

A Plea of "Guilty" from Van Eeten, the Forger.

Yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, LOUIS VAN EETEN, the celebrated forger, was arraigned. His counsel suggested a postponement, but Recorder HACKETT denied the motion on the ground that it was trifling with the Court. The case was stated thus: The accused was indicted for forging a check on FISK & HATCH for $7,000. The crime was committed by what is called "raising" the figures on the paper. On the 2d of June, 1840, a person named FERRIS—jointly indicted with VAN EETEN—sold a bond of FISK & HATCH's for $100, for which he received a check for $113. FERRIS was watched by detectives. He gave the check to VAN EETEN, who was waiting on the street. The next day VAN EETEN was tracked to a house in Thompson-street. In the lining of his hat was found the check which had been altered to $7,000. The prosecution argued that the raising or altering of the figures was a forgery, and the check found on the prisoner's person was presumptive of guilt.

With the consent of the Court, the prisoner withdrew his plea of "not guilty," and pleaded "guilty." His counsel asked for a day's grace, in order to enable the accused to dispose of certain diamonds, jewels, &c., for the benefit of his wife and children. The prosecution stated that the bank officials would interpose no objection to such an arrangement. This was granted. An officer from California was present, waiting to arrest him, should he have been discharged. VAN EETEN will probably be sentenced today.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

OYER AND TERMINER AND SUPREME COURT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Case on.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

No. 100—Clark vs. N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

No. 194—Learned vs. Ryder.

COMMON PLEAS.

Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Set Down Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
704—Lippincott vs. Niblo.	799—Abbott vs. Puffer.
662—Tregear vs. D. D., E. B'way and B. R. R. Co.	690—Berolzhine vs. Andrews.
	538—Wright vs. Van Ness.

New Causes.

Nos.	Nos.
813—Noyes vs. Morgan.	821—Randel vs. Randell.
815—Burghardt vs. Burghardt.	822—Bank of N. America vs. Raynor.
816—Warren vs. Adams.	823—Seymour vs. Funk.
817—Ayres vs. Keechler.	824—Bell vs. Wadsworth.
820—Ritter vs. Vandervoort.	825—Heyman vs. Phster.

MARINE COURT.

Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.	Nos.
5573—Brown vs. Dammann.	5615—Nat. Wood Manufacturing Co. vs. Held.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.	Nos.
1—The People vs. John Williams; burglary.	8—The People vs. Joseph McGrath and Daniel McAdams; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. James Morrison; burglary.	9—The People vs. John Arnson et al.; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. James McGuire and James Smith; burglary.	10—The People vs. John Donovan; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. James Smith; felonious assault and battery.	11—The People vs. Alonzo Green; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Tunis Tremper; embezzlement.	12—The People vs. James Norton; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. John Morehead; embezzlement.	13—The People vs. Robert Service; receiving stolen goods.
7—The People vs. William Steward; grand larceny.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Judges Ingraham, Barnard and Cardozo.

Elizabeth Wiley *vs.* Cameron W. Hopper; for the reasons stated at Special Term, the order is affirmed, with costs.

Jacob Stiner et al *vs.* Joseph Stiner et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 2.

By Judge Ingraham.

Gumand *vs.* Gumand; memorandum for counsel.

Isaac N. Secor *vs.* Ann Prime; motion granted.

Frederick Fougee *vs.* Frederick Schmidt; reference ordered.

Jonathan A. White *vs.* Margaret Dowds; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Judge Freedman.

George A. Wells et al. *vs.* The Adams Express Company; Levenia C. H. Dempsey *vs.* James D. Hale; William M. Floyd et al *vs.* Albert B. Steinburger, (two cases;) orders granted.

Charles Hines *vs.* Joseph Gall; defendant is entitled to an order staying plaintiff's proceedings until the plaintiff shall submit to an examination pursuant to the order of this Court, and extending the time to answer for twenty days after the close of such examination, without prejudice, however, to a motion which may be made by plaintiff upon notice to vacate the order requiring defendant to attend.

J. K. Vance *vs.* F. H. Baggart; motion denied with $10 costs.

William R. Mitchell et al. *vs.* Frank E. Bemington; motion denied with $10 costs.

Fred. Brodie *vs.* Clark & McDonough; motion granted as to bill of particulars, and denied as to the copy of the contract, but with leave to renew upon further papers.

Alexander McC. Stetson *vs.* Norman Wiard; as plaintiff's motion must be denied upon the merits, the order entered Feb. 25, 1871, will be permitted to stand.

Charles H. Mallory *vs.* The West Shore Hudson River Railroad Company; motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Woodward *vs.* Stearns; as to security for costs, see memorandum with Clerk.

Nicol *vs.* Mackay; the motion must be made after the approval of the security given by defendant, and after the answer is served, and may then be heard on two days' notice.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Judges Alker, Gross and Tracy.

Moody *vs.* Leverich; order for leave to resettle case, to insert findings of fact and conclusions of law.

Humphreys *vs.* Davidson; appeal from judgment. Mr. Farlong for appellant; Mr. Chedsey for respondent. Decision reserved.

Rouse *vs.* Marcartan et al.; appeal from judgment. Mr. Jas. M. Smith for appellant; Mr. Frisbie for respondent. Decision reserved.

NOTICE.

The Court has adjourned *sine die.*

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 91.—*Wm. P. Halliday et al.* vs. *Thos. A. Hamilton et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Illinois.—In August, 1867, Sherwood, Kams & Co., residents of St. Louis, purchased through J. W. Booth & Sons, of the same place, commission merchants, 1,250 sacks of corn, which, at the time, (the 13th,) lay on Price's Landing, at Cairo, Ill., and was the property of Halliday Brothers & Co., of that city. An order was immediately given for corn on Halliday Brothers & Co., to be delivered, either to the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, or to the order of the purchaser; Booth & Co. undertaking, as claimed, the sale to be for cash, and that the money would be paid on the delivery of the corn, as it is an understanding when produce is sold on 'Change in St. Louis that when no terms of payment are mentioned the transaction is for cash. Booth & Sons presented the bill for the corn on the 4th of September, but it was not paid, and they were satisfied that their purchasers were insolvent. The next day Sherwood, Kams & Co. failed, having realized on the bills of lading, through the soliciting agents of their consignees, Hamilton & Dunnica, at New-Orleans. Sherwood, Kams & Co. were, at the time the shipment should have reached New-Orleans, indebted to their consignees, the defendants in error, in the sum of about $10,000, and drew on them for $2,500 of the value of the corn, leaving the balance to apply to their credit in account current with Hamilton & Dunnica. On the 5th of September Halliday Brothers, being advised of the failure of the purchasers, (and the corn being on board the barges at Cairo,) sued out an attachment against the purchasers, as non-resident debtors, under which the corn was seized and sold. Hamilton & Dunnica, claiming to be the owners of the property by reason of its shipment to them, and their advances to the extent of the draft through their agents in St. Louis, brought suit to recover the value of the corn from Halliday Bros., and the Court instructed the jury that under the circumstances set forth, after its delivery to the carrier, the corn was so far the property of the consignees, as to enable them to recover against the creditors of the consignors for causing it to be attached while in *transitu*. The verdict being for the plaintiffs, defendants there, the plaintiffs here excepted, and bring the case here, contending that if the seizure was made before the corn or the bill of lading for it came to the hands of Hamilton & Dunnica, they had no lien on it beyond the amount of the draft drawn against it; and that if the corn was seized before either the draft or the bill of lading was received by Hamilton & Dunnica, then they never acquired any lien on the corn.

Pike & Johnson for plaintiffs in error; G. P. Strong for defendants.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Before a Full Bench.

REAL ESTATE BROKERAGE.

Henry W. Hart et al., appellants, vs. *George Hoffman, respondent.*—The decision of the Court of Appeals in this case will be found of interest to real estate brokers and their principals, as determining in certain cases the relative rights of both. The facts of the case are sufficiently disclosed in the following opinion of the Court by Judge PECKHAM, Jr., to make the decision fully understood: From the papers it is difficult to discover the precise ground upon which the Court at the trial dismissed this complaint. When the plaintiffs rested their case, the defendant moved to dismiss, because: 1. There was no contract in writing between the contracting purchaser, Moses, and the defendant. 2. The plaintiff had proved no cause of action. On the second ground the Court dismissed the complaint. Thus the Court virtually repudiated the first ground, but upon some other defect, not stated or alluded to on the trial, the complaint was dismissed. We think the Court erred in this. An employment of the plaintiffs as brokers, by defendant, to sell a piece of his real estate at a certain price, the finding of a purchaser by the plaintiffs at the price agreed upon, and notifying the defendant thereof, and of the time when and where the purchase would be completed, all appearing at the appointed time to complete the purchase, and, while waiting for the defendant, a letter is there received from him declining to sell at the price authorized and agreed upon, and advancing $2,000 upon his previous price. For this reason the sale fell through. So far as the case discloses, the whole cause of the failure to consummate the sale was the refusal of the defendant to fulfill the contract he had authorized to be made. The defendant's counsel now insists that the testimony at the trial showed that the purchaser whom the plaintiffs found was insolvent and unable to fulfill the contract if one had been made, and that upon that ground the complaint was dismissed, no such point was taken on the trial, nor was there any such proof. The proposed purchaser was at the appointed place, ready, as he said, to carry out the purchase, ready with his money, as he said, to make the payment agreed upon, when the refusal from the defendant was received. Obviously the solvency or insolvency of the proposed purchaser had nothing to do with preventing the sale. The undisputed testimony at the trial was, that the defendant "never disputed the right of the plaintiffs to brokerage." "He always conceded it." The testimony was abundantly sufficient, not only to authorize but to require a recovery. Besides, as the case stood, the solvency of the proposed purchaser was *prima facie* established; solvency, not insolvency, is presumed, in the absence of proof on the subject—as a promissory note is presumed to be collectable in the absence of proof to the contrary. (Ingalls vs. Lord, 1; Cowen, 240. Potter vs. The Merchant's Bank of Albany, 28 N. Y., 641.)

The judgment is reversed and new trial ordered, costs to abide the event.

David McAdam for appellant; Alexander H. Reavey for respondent.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 2.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE WATER RIGHTS OF WARD'S ISLAND.

Beach vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This is an action against the City to have certain water rights on Ward's Island determined in favor of the plaintiff, which rights he claims to have acquired through Jasper Ward. The case discloses the following alleged state of facts: Ward's Island was originally owned by Abraham R. Lawrence, Richard Lawrence, and Jasper and Bartholomew Ward. In 1807 these latter parties made a division of the land between them and laid out several roads. Subsequently to this partition the Land Office granted them a patent to all the land under water extending 300 feet from high water-mark. Numerous conveyances followed of the water rights opposite some of the lots to different parties. It is now claimed by plaintiff that he is the owner of Jasper Ward's rights in the land under water and the various roads, and brings this action to have those lands and roads so partitioned as to determine the value of his share.

The case was opened for plaintiff, and after some testimony adjourned over.

The plaintiff is represented by Messrs. D. & T. McMahon. Mr. O'Gorman represents the City, while the other parties interested are numerously represented by counsel.

SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

Ernest Ohl vs. *Frederick Wogram.*—Plaintiff and defendant entered into a contract for exchange of real estate, but on the day fixed for closing title, defendant refused to complete. Plaintiff brought suit for a specific performance, and the defendant interposed as his defence irregularities said to exist in the names of some of the parties through whom plaintiff derived title; and, also, that a judgment against one of the intermediate grantors, filed 50 minutes after the latter had parted with his title, was a lien, claiming that these facts rendered plaintiff's title defective. The case being duly tried, and the identity of the parties, whose names were misspelled, being proved, the Court rendered judgment for plaintiff, ordering a specific performance of the contract against the defendant. Adolph Ascher for plaintiff; Putney and Adams for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 2.

Before Judge Cardozo.

THE NEW-JERSEY WEST LINE RAILROAD.

Hunter et al. vs. *Middleton et al.*—This was a motion to vacate an injunction granted by Judge Barnard, restraining the defendants from disposing of about $200,000 worth of the first mortgage bonds of the New-Jersey West Line Railroad. The general facts which have given rise to the litigation, as disclosed by the papers and argument of counsel on the motion, are as follows: The plaintiffs and the defendant, Hanford, composing the firm of Hanford & Co., held a contract for the construction of the New-Jersey West Line Railroad, and, as such contractors, received the first mortgage bonds of the Company to the amount of $1,500,000, which were by them pledged as collateral for loans. Among the bonds so pledged were $50,000 to A. S. Baxter as security for a loan of $25,000. These bonds Baxter sold out under a stock note in which notice was waived to Middleton. In February a concern known as the Coal Railroad Construction Company, purchased from Hunter and Maller, the plaintiffs, and took an assignment of the contract to construct the road, but, as alleged, without the knowledge of the partner, Hanford. The defendant, Beekman, as claimed on his part, advertised these bonds for sale, amounting to $200,000. On affidavits alleging that the bonds were held as collateral security, and that they were about being sold without notice, and that plaintiffs were in a position to redeem, Judge BARNARD granted an injunction restraining the sale, and the order was served on the parties and the auctioneer just as the latter was about to sell. Counsel for the defendants urged that the grounds on which the injunction was granted were untenable, because in the original stock note under which the bonds passed into the hands of defendants, notice had been expressly waived, and that the mere allegation of plaintiffs that they were prepared to repay the advances was not equivalent to a legal tender of the amount. It was urged on the part of plaintiffs that the contract under which the contractors got possession of these bonds made them unnegotiable until a certain number of miles of the railroad were completed, and that this condition remained unfulfilled. But this was answered by the other side by the assertion that the Railroad Company alone could take advantage of this condition, and they not doing so, plaintiffs could not.

Judge CARDOZO reserved his decision.

Clark Bell and Mr. Stickney for plaintiffs; Mr. Warren and Mr. Bangs for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—MARCH 2.

Before Judge Loew and a Jury.

SUIT AGAINST A CITY RAILROAD COMPANY—A BUTCHER TRANSFIXED TO A MEAT SHED BY THE SHAFT OF A BUTCHER'S CART.

Isaac Reissheimer vs. *The Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company.*—The plaintiff brings this action to recover $10,000 damages for injuries sustained by him, as he alleged, through the carelessness of the defendant's servants. The facts disclosed on the trial of the cause are as follows: During the year 1867, the plaintiff, who is a butcher in Washington Market, was crossing West-street, opposite Vesey. As he had about reached the curb and had cleared the track, the defendants' car, which was behind time and going at a brisk trot, struck against a butcher's wagon standing by the curb, and the concussion drove the shaft of the butcher's wagon clear through plaintiff's clothes and into an adjoining wooden shed, pinning plaintiff against the shed, and inflicting such injuries as rendered him insensible, and laid him up for six weeks. The defendants set up that there was no carelessness on the part of their driver, and claimed that the evidence showing that the car had almost passed the butcher's wagon before they came in collision, and that such collision must therefore evidently have been caused by the horse of the butcher's cart "shying" toward the street-car after the latter had partially passed, and that under these circumstances the driver of the car, having no control over the cart, he could not be charged with carelessness.

The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $800.

Runkle & Douglas for plaintiff; Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	111	200	U. S. Ex. bet. call.	48
2,000	do.	110⅞	200	Erie Railway	22⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C.	114¼	800	N. Y. C. & H. R. R.	97
13,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	111	800	do. bet. call	97
2,500	U. S. 5-20 R., '68.	111⅛	400	do.	97⅛
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	111⅛	1100	do.	97⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	111½	200	do.	97⅛
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64½	200	do. b.3.	97⅛
20,000	do.	64¾	400	do.	97⅛
35,000	do.	64½	400	do.	97⅛
10,000	Va. St. 6s, new.	62¼	200	do.	97⅛
30,000	Va. 6s, Reg., old.	53	10000	N. Y. C. & H. Ctfs	92⅞
10,000	Georgia St. 7s.	91	20000	do. b. 3.	93
5,000	Ga. St. 7s, G'd bs	94⅛	20000	do. bet. call	93
5,000	N. Car. old bds.	49	50000	do. b. 30.	93
5,000	do.	49¼	80000	do.	93
25,000	do.	49¼	82500	do.	93⅛
10,000	N. Car. St. 6s, n.	27¼	20000	do.	93⅛
15,000	S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July	60	20000	do.	93⅛
5,000	do.	59⅞	10000	do.	93⅛
5,000	Mo. State 6s.	92	200	Reading Railroad.	99⅞
2,000	do. c	91⅞	200	do.	99⅞
15,000	do. bet. call.	91⅞	900	Lake S. & M. S. R.	98⅞
15,000	do.	91⅞	1100	do. bet. call.	98⅞
15,000	N.Y.St.7s, B.L.R	107⅛	2400	do.	98⅛
1,000	B., N.Y. & E. 1st	89	1100	do.	98⅝
1,000	Harlem 1st	101½	300	Union Pacific R.	31
2,000	Mich. So. 2d	98	200	do.	31⅛
5,000	Cen. P. G'd bds.	95⅝	400	do. bet. call.	31⅛
29,000	do.	95½	300	do.	30⅞
10,000	Un. Pac. R. 1st.	85¾	200	do.	30⅞
2,000	do.	85½	400	do.	30⅞
70,000	Un. Pac. L'd gts	76	1200	Clev. & Pitts. R.	109
3,000	Alt. & T.H. 2d Pf	85	200	Chic. & N. W. R.	80⅜
1,000	do.	85½	200	do.	80⅜
1,600	H.&St.J.8s, conv bds., x int.	101	1000	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91
1,000	do.	102	1000	do. bet. call	91
1,000	C.& R. I. & P. 7s	98¾	800	do.	91⅛
10,000	Quincy & Tol. 1st	83	500	do.	91⅛
20,000	Clev. & P. cons.	88¾	150	Chic., B. & Q. R.	151
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st.	101	100	C. C. Cin. & Ind. R.	84⅛
1,000	Dub. & S. C. 1st.	94	1000	do.	84
1,000	N. J. C. new bs.	100¼	25	do.	84⅛
1,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	85½	200	N. Jersey Cen. R.	106⅝
12,000	do.	85	100	do.	106⅝
2,000	C. C. & I. C. 2d.	62¼	100	do. b30.	106⅞
6,500	C. F. & M. 1st.	82¼	1050	Chic. & R. I. R.	111⅛
3,500	Cleve & P. 4th.	81	150	do.	111⅛
10,000	Long Dock bs.	86	200	do. b30.	111⅛
70	Tradesmen's Bk.	150	200	do. b60.	111⅛
20	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	102	100	do. bet. call.	111⅜
109	Bk. of Commerce.	119	100	Mil. & St. P. s30.	54⅛
5	American Ex. Bk.	114½	100	do.	54⅛
57	Central Nat. Bk.	103	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75⅝
10	Ninth Nat. Bk.	111	700	do.	75⅛
100	Penn. Coal Co.	220	200	do.	75⅝
170	Consol. Coal of Md.	24	100	Tol., Wab. & West.	54⅛
200	do.	24¼	300	do. bet. call	55
100	do. bet. call	24¾	454	Del., Lack & West.	104⅛
602	West. Union Tel.	52½	25	do.	105
10	do.	52½	100	Bost., Hart. & Erie.	2
500	do. bet. call.	52⅜	500	do.	1⅞
700	do. b3.	52½	100	do.	2
300	do.	52⅜	100	Chic. & Alt. R.	114
200	do.	52¼	50	Chic. & Alt. Pf.	116
100	do.	52	900	Ohio & Miss. R.	42⅜
100	do.	51½	5	do.	42
100	Quicksilv. Min. Co.	13¾	1500	do. bet. call	42⅜
100	do. bet. call.	13⅝	1200	do.	42⅛
700	Quicksilver Pf.	18	100	Ohio & Miss. Pf.	73⅞
100	B. W. P. bet. call.	28½	100	Morris & Essex R.	89⅜
400	Mariposa Pf.	10½	120	do.	89⅜
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	44⅜	13	do.	89⅛
50	do.	44½	100	do. bet. call.	89⅛
32	do.	44⅛	150	H. & St. Jos. R. Pf.	99
100	do. bet. call.	44⅜	300	Col. C. & Ind. Cen.	19
100	do.	44⅛	100	do.	19⅛
120	do.	44	1200	do.	19⅛
200	Adams Express	69½	500	do.	19⅜
150	Wells-Fargo Ex.	41⅛	100	M. & C. 1st Pf. b.c.	30
			100	Albany & Sus. R.	87⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81.	114⅞	100	Pacific M. bet. call.	44⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.	112	100	do.	44
3,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	111	100	do.	43⅞
25,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, b3.	112⅛	1000	do.	43⅝
25,000	do. c.	112⅛	200	Cons. Coal of Md., bet. call.	25
3,000	do. small.	112	25	Adams Ex.	69⅛
8,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.	110⅞	50	Wells-Far. Ex.	41⅛
30,000	U. S. 6s, C. c.	113⅛	300	N. Y. C. & H. R.	97⅛
600	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, small.	111	400	do. bet. call.	97⅛
71,000	do.	111	300	do.	97⅛
9,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., c.	109⅛	300	do. b3.	97⅛
1 500	do. small.	109⅛	20,000	N. Y. C. & H. C.	93
20,000	do.	109⅛	200	Mariposa Pf.	10½
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	64⅝	200	do.	10½
13,000	Va. St. 6s, n.	62	200	do.	10½
15,000	Va. 6s, R., old.	53	200	Reading	100⅛
2,000	N. C. 6s, O. B.	49⅛	200	do. b60.	100⅛
5,000	do.	49⅜	50	do.	100
10,000	do. bet. call	50	200	do. b. call. b3.	100⅛
10,000	N. C. 6s, S. Tax	21⅛	400	Mich. Cen.	117⅛
1,000	S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.	59⅛	300	L. S. & M. S.	98⅜
1,000	Conn. 6s.	101½	110	Panama R.	72⅛
5,000	Gt. W. 1st, '88.	87½	200	Chi. & N. W.	80⅛
9,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	75⅛	300	do. bet. call.	80
20,000	Cen. P. G. bds.	95⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	90⅜
5,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d	62	100	C., C., C. & Ind.	84⅛
5,000	M. & St. P. 7 3-10 Conv.	94⅛	84	do.	84⅛
4,500	D., L. & W. 1st.	100⅛	150	do.	84⅛
7,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	89⅛	1000	Chi. & R. I.	111⅛
2,000	Mich. So. 2d.	98	50	Mil. & St. P.	53⅞
3,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st.	101⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75⅛
300	Quicksilver	14	30	do.	76
200	do.	14½	200	Tol., W. & W. b3.	55⅛
200	do. bet. call.	13⅜	50	Del., L. & W.	105
100	Erie R.	22⅜	200	do.	105⅛
100	do. bet. call.	22⅛	35	N. Y. & N. H. b.c.	148
			1500	O. & M. bet. c. b3.	42⅛
			200	Mor. & E.	89⅜
			500	C., C. & I. C.	20⅛
			300	do.	20⅝
			100	H. & St. Jo. Pf. b.c	99

THURSDAY, March 2—P. M.

We compile from the Official Schedule of the Treasury the following classification of Funded Stocks (in Gold) of the United States, as outstanding on the First of March:

FUNDED STOCKS (IN GOLD) OF THE UNITED STATES.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$383,687,750	$111,050,600	$493,738,350
5-20s, 1864	47,707,050	57,424,450	105,131,500
5-20s, 1865	127,597,950	54,514,500	182,112,450
5-20s, 1865 (n.)	190,944,750	73,674,950	190,944,750
5-20s, 1867	249,661,700	89,170,850	249,661,700
5-20s, 1868	28,928,250	10,735,500	39,663,750
Total 5-20s	$1,028,527,460	$396,570,850	$1,424,098,300
Sixes, 1881	95,187,650	188,490,450	283,678,100
Fives, 10-40s	58,366,050	136,201,250	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,965,000	6,035,000	20,000,000
Total	$1,196,046,150	$726,297,550	$1,922,343,700
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$185,502,450
Yearly Gold Interest charge, March 4, 1869, amounted to			124,255,350
Present yearly charge			113,194,949
Reduction in Interest Charge			$11,060,401
Treasury Circulation, (net,) March 4, 1869.			*417,617,109
Present Circulation, (net,) Feb. 1, 1871.			*398,365,147
Decrease since March 4, 1869			$19,251,962

* Including accrued interest on Debt.

The following table exhibits the progress of reduction of the Principal and of the Yearly interest charge of the

PROGRESS OF REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

	Maximum War Debt, July 31, 1865.	Debt at close last Adm'n, March 1, 1869.	Present Outstand'g Debt March 1, 1871.
Five-twenty six per cent. stock	$606,589,500	$1,602,587,350	$1,424,098,300
Other six per cent. stocks	302,801,043	283,677,400	283,678,100
Ten-forty five per cent. stock	172,770,100	194,567,300	194,567,300
Other five per cent. stock	27,022,000	27,022,000	20,000,000
Three-year 7.30 per cent. notes	830,000,000		
Three-year six per cent. notes	212,121,470		
Total funded	$2,150,784,112	$2,107,854,050	$1,922,343,700
Greenback notes	$433,160,569	$356,021,073	$356,100,156
Greenback certificates	205,222,840	71,140,000	35,229,000
Gold certificates	23,750,020	23,776,560	25,657,500
Fractional currency	26,344,742	36,741,347	39,741,...
Past-due notes and bonds	17,282,120	6,422,464	3,261,112
Total Treasury circulation	$721,950,716	$499,140,644	$484,830,546
Less gold in Treasury	35,337,733	98,741,281	103,174,209
	$686,612,983	$400,399,363	$381,656,337
Less currency balance	81,401,775	16,853,529	20,854,606
Net Treasury circulation	$605,211,208	$383,545,834	$360,801,721
Total principal of debt	$2,755,995,275	$2,491,399,904	$2,283,145,421
Yearly interest, in gold	$64,419,629	$124,255,350	$113,194,949
Yearly interest, in currency	87,412,423	2,134,200	1,657,140
Total amount of interest charge	$151,832,051	$126,389,550	$114,852,089

The Gold market was steady today at 110¾@110⅞@110⅞ ⅌ cent. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 to the following parties, the whole amount bid for being $3,805,000:

S. D. Davis.		D. J. Ely & Co.	
$5,000	110.81	$10,000	110.79
Gibson, Casanova & Co.		10,000	110.84
20,000	110.87½	10,000	110.88
G. G. Haven & Co.		J. Molter.	
25,000	110.88	50,000	110.89¼
25,000	110.89	50,000	110.88½
25,000	110.90	50,000	110.87½
25,000	110.91	50,000	110.86½
Duff & Tienken.		50,000	110.85½
25,000	110.79½	50,000	110.84½
25,000	110.80	50,000	110.83½
25,000	110.81½	50,000	110.82½
25,000	110.81	50,000	110.81½
25,000	110.81	50,000	110.80½
25,000	110.82½	50,000	110.79½
Trevor & Colgate.		45,000	110.78½
100,000	110.80		
Total	$1,000,000		

The Foreign Exchanges are scarcely as firm as yesterday. The rates for 60-days London are 109¼@109½ ⅌ cent. Money keeps in free supply at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on call loan and 5@6 ⅌ cent. on choice Merchants' paper 60@90 days, and we repeat the report, that, notwithstanding the better employment of balances by the Stock Exchange, there seems to be no change in the freedom with which lenders meet the demand at cheap rates.

On the Stock Exchange, the business in the Public Funds was something less than yesterday and the day before, and the prices ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. lower on part of the sales. At the close, 5-20s of 1867 were quoted 110⅞@111, and the 10-40s, 109⅝@109¾, ex dividend. The Southern State Bonds were easier on South Carolinas and Missouris, and rather better on old North Carolinas and New Tennessees. The Railway Bonds were generally steady in prices, and in continued good demand for the Pacifics (Gold Interest) and for the old Western Mortgages (Currency Interest.) The speculation of the day ran chiefly upon New-York Central and the Western Railway Stocks and Western Telegraph and some other of the Miscellaneous Stocks, in all which another very large business was done. The excitement was rather greater than at any time since the present decided upward movement began, last week, and the Brokers more generally employed with street and outside orders.

The following quotations were made at the close of the day, as compared with Wednesday night. The Railways and Miscellaneous Shares continued active and much excited:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 2.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	109⅝*	109¾
United States 5 20s of 1862	112⅛	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	111⅛	110⅞
American Gold	110⅞	110⅞
Bills on London 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	64	64⅝
New-York Central and Hudson	96¾	97⅛
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	92⅞	93
Reading Railroad	99⅞	100⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	110¾	111⅛
North-west Common	78½	80⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅛	92⅛
Pacific Mail	44½	44⅝
St. Paul Preferred	75⅞	75⅝
St. Paul Common	53⅝	53⅝
Lake Shore	97⅞	98⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅜	42⅛
Toledo and Wabash	54⅛	55⅛
Western Telegraph	52⅛	52
Erie	22⅛	22⅛
St. Joseph Common	89⅛	89⅛
Union Pacific	29½	30⅛

*Ex dividend.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 2, 1871.

Gold receipts	$510,541 21
Gold payments	463,676 64
Gold balance	64,941,292 89
Currency receipts	260,268 85
Currency payments	2,500,519 81
Currency balance	8,048,639 28
Customs	439,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '67	111
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81	114⅛	5-20 coup., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅝
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coup.	109⅝
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s, currency	113⅛
5-20 coup., '65, n. 1	110⅞		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, old	64⅛	Ohio 6s, '86	101½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	64⅜	Kentucky 6s	99
Georgia 6s	81	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	119
Ga. 7s, new bonds	90⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, '77	100
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	94⅛	Ill. coupon 6s, '79	100
North Carolina 6s, old	49⅜	Ill. War Loan	100
N. C. Fundg. Act, '66	39⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan	100
N. C. Fundg. Act, '68	30	Indiana 5s	100
N. C. new bonds	27⅛	Michigan 6s, '73	98
N. C. Special Tax	21⅛	Michigan 6s, '78	98
South Carolina 6s	71⅛	Michigan 6s, '83	98⅛
S. C. 6s, Jan. and July	59⅛	Michigan 7s, '78	100
S.C. 6s, April and Oct.	61⅛	N. Y. R. Bounty L'n	107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss.	90⅛	N. Y. C. Bounty L'n	107½
Louisiana 6s	69	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	106
La. 6s, new bonds	62⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	106
La. 7s, Penitentiary	74	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
California 7s	110⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
Connecticut 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	106
Rhode Island 6s	100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	106
Arkansas 6s, Funded	57	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Ark. 7s, L.R.& Ft.S.iss.	57	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6s, '81	101⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83	92	T. & W., Cons. Conv.	82
N.Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	89	Han. & Naples 1st	81⅛
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Subscrip.	89	Gt. Western 1st, '68	102
N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100	Gt. Western 1st, '88	87⅛
N.Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	100	Gt. Western 2d, '93	83
Erie 1st, Extended	99	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Erie 1st, Indorsed	94	Gal. & Chic. Extended	98
Erie 7s, 3d, '83	91	Gal. & Chic. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 4th, '80	85	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	98⅛
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	89	Morris & Essex 1st	103⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100	Morris & Essex 2d	95
Harlem 1st	101	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100
Harlem Con. M. & S.F.	88	N. J. Cen. New Bs.	100⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	118	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ ct. 1st	100⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	96
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ ct., 2d	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	94
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	100⅛	Cl. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	88⅛
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	96⅛	Cl. & Pitts. 2d	x 98
Cen. Pacific Bs.	95	Cl. & Pitts. 3d	96
Union Pac. 1st Bs.	85	Cl. & Pitts. 4th	80⅛
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	76	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100⅛
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	72⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct., '75	106⅛	Chic. & Alton Inc.	94⅛
Alton & T. H. 1st	96⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	85	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	88
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	74⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89⅛
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	96⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	108⅛
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bs.	86⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	93
Chic. & N. W. 1st	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93⅛
C. & N. W. C. 7 ⅌ c. Con.	87⅛	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. D.	87⅛
Han. & St. Jo., Conv.	101	Mil. & St. P. 2d	98
Lack. & West. Bs.	100	Chic. & Mil. 1st	92⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	100	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	85
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	94⅛	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	62
Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex.	92	Tol., Peoria & W. 2d	70
Tol. & W., 1st, St. L. Div.	80⅛	B., H. & Erie, Guar.	20
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st	82
Tol. & W. Equip. Bs.	79⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	134	Corn Exchange	125
Manhattan	152⅛	Importers' & Traders'	160
Merchants'	113	Park	155
Mechanics'	135	Manuf'rs' & M'chants'	99⅛
Union	140	Central National	103
America	145	Fourth National	108⅛
City	228	Ninth National	111
Phenix	107	Tenth National	120
Tradesmen's	150	Oriental	160
Butchers' & Drovers'	150	Del. & Hudson Canal	116
Mechanics' & Traders'	150	American Coal	35
National	116	Canton Co., Baltimore	74⅛
Merch'ts' Exchange	101⅛	Cons. Coal of Maryl'd	24
Leather Manuf'ers'	205	Cumb. Coal & Iron	31
State of New-York	113⅛	Western Union Tel.	52⅛
Broadway	270	Quicksilver Min. Co.	13⅜
Mercantile	125	Quicksilver M. Co. Pf.	18
American Exchange	114⅛	Mariposa Mining Co.	7
Chatham	160	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	10⅛
Bank of the Republic	109	Mar. M. Co. Tr. Ctfs.	25
Metropolitan	130	Boston Water Power	27⅛
People's	140	Adams Express	69⅛
Grocers'	116	Wells-Fargo Express	41⅛
East River	113	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip	2
Market	125	American M. Un. Ex.	47⅛
Nassau	108	United States Ex.	47
Shoe and Leather	155	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	44⅛

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.

THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have an established character which renders them especially desirable for investments.

They are based on one of the most important and valuable railroad lines in the world, fully completed, amply equipped, and already earning large revenues, which must increase enormously with the growth of the country it traverses and the development of trade with Japan, China and Australia, a large portion of which must find its way across the American Continent.

Holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS (which are liable to be funded at a lower rate of interest within a short time) may exchange them for CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, bearing the same rate of interest, and save from 15 to 18 per cent. for reinvestment, while their security remains as reliable as before.

They are dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange and at several of the more important Bourses of Europe. We have introduced them into our regular business upon the same basis as Government Bonds, and buy and sell them as freely at current market rates, and are prepared to furnish them to investors or others at daily quotations.

We buy and sell Government Bonds, Gold and Coupons, execute orders in Miscellaneous Securities at the New-York Stock Exchange, make collections, receive deposits, subject to check at sight, allow interest on balances, and do a general banking business. FISK & HATCH.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE UNdersigned connected with advertising the United States Loans authorized by act of Congress July 14, 1870, in this country, should be addressed to care of Treasury Office, New-York. C. C. NORVELL, In charge of U. S. Loan Advertising.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

A CHOICE SECURITY.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds.

A very large full paid up stock subscription.

$100, $500 AND $1,000 BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The new trunk line from New-York City to the North and West, between the New-York Central and Erie Railways, and many miles shorter than either from New-York to Buffalo.

Two hundred and twenty miles of finished road already in existence, cost twice the amount of bonds issued; may fairly be called the best character of real estate loan; title perfect and value constantly enhancing; issue of bonds positively limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road. A very small loan per mile, highly thought of by bankers, and we believe a security of the highest grade. The road is earning largely. Is a better investment than money in a savings bank. For sale by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, March 2, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	16	Pork, bbls	391
Bees-wax, pkgs	2	Beef, pkgs	162
Broom-corn, bales	41	Cut-meats, pkgs	718
Cotton, bales	1,027	Grease, pkgs	319
Dried Fruit, pkgs	100	Lard, pkgs	1,102
Eggs, bbls	654	Lard, kegs	25
Flour, bbls	3,854	Butter, pkgs	1,433
Wheat, bushels	3,621	Cheese, boxes	801
Corn, bushels	14,700	Dressed Hogs, No.	400
Oats, bushels	5,915	Stearine, tcs	50
Grass-seed, bushels	1,132	Starch, boxes	1,100
Beans, bushels	756	Tea, half-chests	15
Peas, bushels	80	Tobacco, hhds	215
Corn-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	225
Corn-meal, bags	2,400	Whisky, bbls	419
Hops, bales	88	Wool, bales	5
Leather, sides	4,643		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Cuba*, for Liverpool—7,378 bushels Corn, 6 bales Skins, 5,959 bags Ore, 3 cases Cigars, 833 pks. Tobacco, 1,062 bales Cotton, 14 pks. Machinery, 19 pks. Butter, 140 boxes Extract, 298 bags Clover-seed, 300 tcs. Beef, 1,100 bags Coffee, 20 hhds. Tobacco, 3 cases Bulbs.

By the steamer *Siberia*, for Liverpool—23,621 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 300 bags Cotton-seed, 11 cases Dry Goods, 976 bales Cotton, 50,000 ℔s. Cheese, 500 bags Clover-seed, 20 boxes Extract Dye-wood, 11,463 ℔s. Butter.

By the steamer *Virginia*, for Liverpool—2,640 bales Cotton, 3,500 ℔s. Hams, 165,120 ℔s. Bacon, 10 bbls. Pork, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 38 pks. Rubber, 90 bales Leather, 23,400 ℔s. Shoulders, 16,647 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

By the ship *Marlborough*, for Liverpool—2,568 bales Cotton, 133 logs Maples, 8,001 gallons Oil, 1,841 bbls. Flour, 820 bbls. Pork, 187 hhds. Syrup, 9,309 Staves, 27,720 ℔s. Tallow, 117 hhds. Molasses, 200 bbls. Oxide Zinc.

By the bark *Lady Elizabeth*, for London—1,320,052 ℔s. Oil-cake, 1,325 bbls. Flour, 322 bales Corn Fodder, 92 hhds. Tobacco.

By the steamer *Weser*, for Bremen—2 cases Cigars, 68 bbls. Potatoes, 300 bbls. Syrup, 1,249 bales Cotton, 6 bales Sandpaper, 25 bales Furs and Skins, 169 hhds. Tobacco, 1,000 bags Clover-seed, 70 pks. Whalebone.

By the bark *Arizona*, for Hamburg—1,157 bags Cotton-seed, 31 pks. Pumps, 65 boxes Clocks, 206 bags Cocoa, 1,084 bags Coffee, 50 tcs. Beef, 25 boxes Bacon, 140 tcs. Lard, 1,369 bags Pimento, 3,000 boxes Extract Logwood, 20 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 991 bbls. Roots, 24 casks Bristle, 20 bales Moss, 1,024 bbls. Resin.

By the brig *Caroline*, for Oporto—6,003 bushels Wheat, 15,600 Staves.

By the brig *Americus*, for Barcelona—2,140 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue quiet but steady at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted steady, but has been inactive in the local market. At Baltimore, 2,000 bags by the *Adelaide* were sold on private terms. The stock of Rio in first hands here this morning was 10,637 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 26,326 bags. Other kinds have been inactive at unaltered figures. The week's movements in other than Rio, Messrs. C. AMANN & Co. sum up thus: "12,615 mats Java, ex *Bainaguith*, (damaged,) sold on private terms; 2,518 bags Ceylon, 1,052 bags Savanilla, 250 bags Jamaica, 186 bags Laguayra, sold in lots for consumption within our range; 786 bags San Domingo, sold for export to Antwerp and Liverpool at 10c., gold, in bond; 500 bags San Domingo shipped to Antwerp by first hands. The market continues strong, with a fair demand for the trade." The stock of other than Rio in first hands, this morning, comprises 18,669 bags and 38,553 mats. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@15½c.; Rio, 10c.@14c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 12c.@14½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

COTTON—The demand has been fairly active, mostly for forward delivery, at, however, a reduction of ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. on a freer offering. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,919 bales, for early delivery, including 2,085 bales to shippers, 717 bales to spinners, and 117 bales to speculators; also 17,900 bales for forward delivery, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for March, 1,300 bales at 14⅛c., 200 bales at 14 3-16c.; April, 1,200 bales at 14¼c., 300 bales at 14 3-16c.; May, 100 bales at 14⅜c., 800 bales at 14⅜c., 600 bales at 14 5-16c.; June, 100 bales at 14⅝c.; August, 200 bales at 14⅞c. And today, for March, 800 bales at 14⅛c., 2,300 bales at 14 1-16c., 100 bales at 14 1-32c., 600 bales at 14c.; April, 1,300 bales at 14⅛c., 1,300 bales at 14 3-16c.; May, 800 bales at 14⅜c., 1,300 bales at 14 5-16c., 1,160 bales at 14¼c., 100 bales May and 100 bales June at 14⅜c., together; June, 800 bales at 14½c., 100 bales at 14 7-16c.; July, 100 bales at 14⅝c., 200 bales at 14 11-16c., 1,000 bales at 14⅝c.; August, 100 bales at 14¾c., 100 bales at 14 13-16c., 900 bales at 14¾c. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were: March, 14.18c.; April, 14.27c.; May, 14.41c.; June, 14.57c.; July, 14.70c.; August, 14.90c. The Cotton Exchange was closed today until noon, in consequence of the funeral of the late ALFRED H. EASTON. The receipts of Cotton at this port today were 1,027 bales ⅌ railroad.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	12	12⅛	12⅛
Good Ordinary	13⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low Middling	14	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather better demand and quoted a shade firmer, on a lighter offering of most kinds. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,400 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 40; very inferior to very good extra State at $6 75@$7; very good to fancy, $7@$7 40; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 70@$7; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 85@$7 10, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ⅌ bbl.	$4 60@$5 75
Sour Flour	5 50@ 6 60
Superfine State and Western	5 90@ 6 40
Extra State	6 75@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 45@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 85@ 7 10
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 15@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 70@ 7 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 05@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 05@10 25

Southern Flour continues in limited request at former prices; sales reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $6 20@$7 30 for poor to good, and $7 30@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour has been in moderate demand at $4 35@$6 30 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 425 bbls. Corn-meal has been in more request at $3 75@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western, $3 85@$4 for Jersey, and $4 05@$4 75 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 550 bbls. Buckwheat Flour has been selling slowly at $2 70@$3 10 ⅌ 100 ℔s. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 20@$7 30
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 30@ 9 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 30
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75@ 4 75
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 50@22 00

GRAIN—There has been a livelier inquiry for Wheat, since our last, mainly for prime new crop Spring, and Amber Winter, at an advance of 1c.@2c. ⅌ bushel. The export demand has been fair, and there has been a moderate call from speculative buyers, and from millers. The offerings of desirable samples have been limited, and the principal holders have been seemingly quite confident in their views. The business has been mostly in new crop Spring, at $1 55@$1 57 for fair to very choice No. 2, in store; chiefly at $1 56@$1 56½ for prime samples, in store; $1 58 for good No. 2, afloat, and $1 58 for prime No. 1, in store; and in prime Amber Western (Winter) Wheat at $1 63@$1 64, in store, ⅌ bushel. A light trade was reported in Old and Mixed Spring, at from $1 46@$1 51; in the poorer grades of Red Western (Winter) at $1 56@$1 60; and in White Wheat within our range. The general market closed strong, with $1 56 bid for prime, and $1 57 for very choice new No. 2 Spring, in store, and with only a scant supply of really desirable samples available at the going rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 55@$1 85; Red and Amber Western at $1 56@$1 64, in store; No. 1 Spring, $1 58, in store; No. 2 Spring, $1 55@$1 57, chiefly at $1 56@$1 56½, in store; Old and Mixed Spring at part $1 45@$1 51; White Genesee at $1 80@$1 90. Red and Amber State (nominally) at $1 57@$1 65; New Red Amber and Southern at $1 52@$1 65; White Southern at $1 75@$1 90, ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in quite brisk demand, and firmer and buoyant in price. Shippers have been free buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 91,000 bushels at 83c.@88c. for New Mixed Western, chiefly at 85c.@86c. for prime to choice samples; 83c.@87c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 87c.@94c. for White do.; 81c.@83c. for odd lots from track, in poor condition, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand at $1 10@$1 12 for good to prime Western, and $1 10@$1 15 for State, ⅌ bushel. Barley has been in less request and quoted heavy at $1 05@$1 20 for ordinary to very choice Canada West, $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1@$1 02½ for State; sales, 11,700 bushels. Barley Malt has been more active, but buyers have had the advantage as to price; sales 16,500 bushels at 95c.@$1 20 for inferior to prime Canada, $1 05 for Western, and 90c.@95c. for State. Oats have been quite sparingly dealt in, mostly in a jobbing way, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 23,500 bushels at 65c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to prime new Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 66c., in store, for Mixed Western; 68c. for prime do., afloat; 67½c.@69½c. for State; 67c.@70c. for White Ohio, ⅌ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 1,841 bbls. Flour, 40,268 bushels Wheat and 26,378 bushels Corn for Liverpool, 1,125 bbls. Flour for London, 8,003 bushels Wheat for Oporto.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in light request at previous prices. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. have prepared the following statistics of the movements since Jan. 1:

Gunny Bags.	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	2,509	None.
On the way to the United States from Feb. 28	4,255	None.
Loading at Calcutta last date for United States	930	None.
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Feb. 28	6,700	3,900
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Feb. 28	5,400	3,200
Shipments and consumption from New-York and Boston during February	1,100	1,500
Stock on hand Feb. 1, including South and West	15,300	12,500
Prices current, Feb. 28, according to weight ⅌ bag	16c.@17c.	18c.@19½c.

Gunny Cloth.	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	1,750	695
On the way to the United States Feb. 28	4,860	1,216
Loading at Calcutta last date for United States	1,900	400
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Feb. 28	4,200	4,000
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Feb. 28	3,100	2,500
Shipments and consumption from New-York and Boston during February	None.	700
Stock on hand Jan. 1, including South	17,250	13,000
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	None.	None.
Prices current, Feb. 28, ⅌ yard	19c.@20c.	21c.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in pretty fair request at $1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 45 for local use, ⅌ 100 ℔s. Straw has been salable and steady at 85c.@$1 65 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—Has been in limited demand, yet unchanged in price. The movements, since January, in Manila, Jute and Jute Butts, Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. sum up thus:

Manila Hemp.	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	31,137	27,546
On the way to the United States from Manila, Feb. 28	45,549	29,056
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Feb. 28	11,900	13,426
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Feb. 28	23,740	19,813
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	200	None.
Exported to Europe from Jan. 1 to date	500	None.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	46,442	27,674
Prices current, Feb. 28, gold, ⅌ ℔	10c.	14¼c

Jute.	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	7,218	893
On the way to the United States Feb. 28	7,611	18,490
Loading at Calcutta last dates for the United States	4,795	3,937
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Feb. 28	2,000	600
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Feb. 28	10,000	2,500
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	None.	509
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	32,200	14,050
Prices current, Feb. 28, according to quality, gold, ⅌ ℔	5¼@6¼c.	6@7¼c.

Jute Butts.	1871. Bales.	1870. Bales.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	7,618	3,469
On the way to the United States from Feb. 28	25,707	20,254
Loading at Calcutta last dates for the United States	9,441	4,225
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Feb. 28	3,400	3,000
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Feb. 28	2,700	1,500
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	30,950	4,800
Prices current, Feb. 28, ⅌ ℔	4⅛c.	4c.

HOPS—Continue in very moderate demand, within the range of from 5c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 1c.@5c. for older growth, ⅌ ℔. Receipts, 86 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Has been steady as to price, but without remarkable activity.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—There has been a moderate call for the leading articles in this line, without material alteration in values.

MOLASSES—The demand has been light since our last, but prices of desirable lots have been fairly supported. Sales, 191 bbls. New-Orleans at 56c.@71c.; 40 hhds. Porto Rico at 60c., and 30 hhds. Demerara at 32c. ⅌ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 30c.@55c. for old, and 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@35c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@45c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in reduced stock and held with more confidence, with a fair inquiry noted for desirable lots; sales, 600 bbls. Strained, here, at $2 65, and 2,600 bbls do., to arrive, within the range of $2 60@$2 65 ⅌ 280 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine unchanged. Spirits Turpentine has been inactive at 54c. for merchantable; sales, 100 bbls. The exports included 1,024 bbls. Resin for Hamburg. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@54½c., as extremes, ⅌ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 55@$8 50 ⅌ 280 ℔s., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 40@$2 50. Pitch, $2 75 ⅌ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been held firmly, but has been without activity, on the basis of 14½c.@15c. in bulk; 19c. in shipping order, here, and 18½c.@18¾c. in shipping order, at Philadelphia. The receipts at Philadelphia were 580 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a less active and irregular market. Lower Road deliveries were quoted at $4 30@$4 35, and Upper at $4 20@$4 25 ⅌ bbl. Refined has been in very moderate request at about 24½c., for Standard White here, with sales equal to 3,000 bbls. reported for early delivery. At Philadelphia sales were reported of 1,500 bbls. Standard White for March at about 24⅝c.; and 1,000 bbls. do., for April and May, at 25⅛c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,040 bbls. The export clearances from Philadelphia have been 172,222 gallons for Antwerp, 139,733½ gallons for Stettin, 98,572 gallons for Elsinore and orders, and 1,000 gallons for Port Spain; and from this port 2,140 bbls. for Barcelona. Refined Oil in cases has been in moderate request at from 30½c.@31½c. for Standard, ⅌ gallon. Sales were reported of 2,000 cases for early delivery, on private terms. Naphtha has been in light demand on the basis of 10½c. in shipping order, 15c. in cases, and 4½c. in bulk, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been offered more freely, and has been quoted lower, leading to a brisk trade, mainly in New Mess, and largely for forward delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,650 bbls. at $22@$22 25, chiefly at $22, for New Mess, $21 50@$21 75 for Old Mess, $18 50@$19 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime, $21 25@$21 50 for Western Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. For forward delivery there was a very active call noted for New Western, on the basis of $22, seller March, $22 25, seller April, and $22 37½, seller May; sales, 8,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in less request and quoted lower, within the range of 8½c.@8¾c. for Western, and 8¾c.@9¼c. for City. Cut-meats have been in moderate request at previous rates. Sales have been reported of 270 pks. at 14c.@15c. for Pickled Hams, and 9c. for Dry-salted Shoulders, ⅌ ℔. Bacon has been quiet and heavy. Sales, 225 boxes at 11½c.@11¾c. for Long Clear, 11¼c.@12c. for Short Clear, and 10¾c. for Cumberland. Lard has been quiet and quoted rather lower in price, on a freer offering of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 12c.@13¼c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¾c.@13⅛c. for new Western Steam, and 12⅝c.@12¾c. for City, ⅌ ℔. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, including seller March, at 13c.; seller April at 13⅛c.; and seller May at 13¼c. ⅌ ℔. Beef has been in fairly active request at uniform prices; sales have been reported of 700 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 50 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ⅌ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in fair demand, at $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $28@$31 50 for India Mess, ⅌ tierce; sales since our last 675 tcs. Beef Hams have been inquired for at $28@$31 50 for large and job lots, ⅌ bbl.; sales, 145 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand within our former range, including State, inferior to prime, 20c.@41c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,433 pks. Cheese has been in fair request more freely at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 801 boxes.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet at 7¼c., gold, ⅌ ℔. The movements since Jan. 1, Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. sum up thus:

Saltpetre.	1871. Bags.	1870. Bags.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date	11,374	7,408
On the way to the United States Feb. 28	4,916	23,430
Loading at foreign ports at last dates for United States	1,100	6,414
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Feb. 28	10,150	3,800
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Feb. 28	6,800	1,500
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	6,800	12,000
Prices current, Feb. 28, ⅌ ℔	7¼c.	7¼c.

SEEDS—Clover has been in request at 11½c.@11¾c. for prime, and 12c. for very choice samples, showing a firmer market. Timothy has been inactive at previous figures. Calcutta Linseed has been quiet at about $2 25, gold, ⅌ bushel of 56 ℔s. The movements in Linseed since Jan. 1, Messrs. HENRY H. CROCKER & Co. sum up as follows:

Linseed.	1871.	1870.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date, (Calcutta,) bags	198,681	84,108
On the way to the United States, Feb. 28, (Calcutta,) bags	227,489	175,297
Loading at foreign ports at last dates for United States, (Calcutta,) bags	58,045	30,962
Loading at foreign ports at last dates for United States, (Bombay,) bags	None.	12,000
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Feb. 28, (Calcutta,) bags	25,300	4,400
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, Feb. 28, (Bombay,) bags	4,909	None.
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Feb. 28, (Calcutta,) bags	31,000	108,700
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, Feb. 28, (Bombay,) bags	None.	4,000
Supply	396,694	335,363
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	1,000	2,000
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	254,950	210,000
Prices current, Feb. 28, gold, ⅌ bushel	$2 22½ ⅌ 56 ℔s. bushel.	$2 ⅌ 52 ℔s. bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been about steady as to price, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales, 1,538 hhds. New-Orleans, Cuba, Porto Rico, Martinique and Demerara at 8c.@11¼c., and 131 boxes Havana, part at 9¼c. ⅌ ℔. We quote fair to good Refining grades Cuba at 8⅝c.@8⅞c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9c.@9⅞c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9c.@10c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅛c. ⅌ ℔. Refined have been selling quite moderately at from 10⅛c.@13⅛c. ⅌ ℔. The movements in Raw Sugars since Feb. 1, Messrs. CARL AMANN & Co. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock Feb. 1, 1871	24,273	38,103	331,226	1,079
Receipts since Feb. 1	23,679	28,005	57,064	6,586
Total	47,952	66,108	388,290	7,665
Sales since Feb. 1	18,053	34,118	21,325	5,610
Stock March 2, 1871	29,899	31,990	366,965	2,055
Stock March 3, 1870	48,888	78,445	291,183	657
Stock March 4, 1869	14,172	10,441	27,343	379
Stock March 3, 1868	5,495	5,336	6,238	436

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 ℔s. Tallow at 8¼c.@9c., chiefly at 8¾c.@9c., for prime; also, 61,000 ℔s. Stearine at 13c.@13¼c.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at firmer prices, with sales reported since our last of 425 bbls. at 91c.@92¼c., chiefly at 92c., for iron-bound pks., ⅌ gallon. Receipts, 419 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a comparatively light movement in the line of berth freights, but rates have been quoted firm. A moderate call has been noted for vessels for Petroleum, Cotton, Naval Stores and general cargo at fairly-supported figures. For Liverpool there were taken 1,830 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@5-16d. by sail, and 5-16d.@⅜d. by steam, by steam, on private terms; 200 tcs. Beef, and 250 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 40s.; 90 hhds. Tallow, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 45s.; 250 bbls. Resin, 6d. sail, by sail, on private terms; and 250 bbls. Pork, on private terms; also a ship, of 1,218 tons register, with Cotton from Galveston at ⅞d. ⅌ ℔; also a British ship, of 864 tons register, with about 2,700 bales Cotton at about 11-16d. ⅌ ℔. For London, 15,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, on private terms. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, a North German bark of 345 tons register, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s.; if to the Prussian Baltic, at 5s. 6d.; and if to the Russian Baltic, at 5s. 9d., ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, 80 hhds. Tobacco at 40s.; also a North German ship of 750 tons register, with general cargo, at £1,400. For Hamburg, a North German ship, now here, of 509 tons register, with 4,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, at 4s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl. For Bilboa, a Norwegian bark of 352 tons register, with 1,909 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl. For Bordeaux, a Norwegian bark of 496 tons register, with general cargo, at about £550.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RICHELIEU. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Miss Pateman, Miss Livingston and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
HOME and BLUE DEVILS. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Stoddart, Miss Madeline Henriques, and Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
SARATOGA. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Fanny Morant.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
G. L. RICHELIEU, (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Mr. G. L. Fox and Misses Ada Harland and Lillie Eldridge.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
HUNTED DOWN. Leading character by Miss Laura Keene.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
GRISELDIS. Leading characters by Mme. Seebach and Miss Veneta.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CHARITY CONCERT. Artists: Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Miss Tedesca, Mrs. Mixsell, and Messrs. W. S. Legget, and F. F. Martines.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
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The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

The German Army of occupation entered Paris yesterday at noon, under the command of Gen. KAMECKE. There was much agitation in the city on the preceding night, and barricades were erected to prevent the Germans from overstepping the assigned limits. When the troops entered, shops and public buildings were closed, and the people looked on in silence. There was no violent demonstration, though it is said the National Guard was restrained with difficulty. The Emperor declares that he will not enter the capital, and the Crown Prince will conduct the review. A Prussian Commission was appointed to hear any complaints of the residents of the occupied quarters. No depredations were committed by the troops. The ratifications of the terms of peace are to be exchanged at once, and then the German troops will withdraw from Paris. The employes of the Department of the Interior will return to the capital on Saturday, and the whole French Government will be transferred thither as soon as practicable. Gens. SHERIDAN and FORSYTH have gone to Paris.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, resolutions in favor of the repeal of the income tax, from the Philadelphia Common Council, and memorial for relief from combinations of coal operators, were received, and information was asked respecting restriction on navigation at the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. The bill making Jersey City a collection district and a port of entry was indefinitely postponed. The Conference Committee on the points of difference between the Senate and House on the power of the former to originate the bill to repeal the income tax reported a failure to agree. New Conference Committees on several Appropriation bills were appointed. The Deficiency bill was then taken up. Among the amendments adopted was one limiting the cost of the Boston Post-office to $1,500,000, and one authorizing the publication of the documentary history of the West. The bill was passed, as was also the Fortification bill. The River and Harbor Appropriation bill was taken up, but its consideration was interrupted by the recess. In the evening several bills were passed, including that for the recovery of damages for the loss of the *Oneida*. A new Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was appointed, and then the River and Harbor bill was proceeded with.

In the House, a resolution was adopted for the payment of $2,000 to Mr. CONNOR, of Texas, for defending his right to his seat. This was afterward reconsidered, and, after some debate on the propriety of paying such expenses, rejected. A resolution was adopted for the payment of the mileage of members elected to the next Congress after the opening of the session. A bill was passed dividing Illinois into three judicial districts. A bill prohibiting the sale of public lands except under Homestead, Pre-emption, Agricultural College, and Bounty laws, was lost for want of two-thirds in its favor, as was also the bill to repeal the income tax. A resolution was adopted exculpating Gen. HOWARD from all charges made against him in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau. A bill was passed creating a commission to determine the claims of loyal Southerners for stores, supplies, &c. The Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill reported that they had failed to come to an agreement. Appropriations for improvements at Washington and for the increase of salaries were the principal points on which they had disagreed. After a long explanation by Mr. DAWES, and remarks by other members, including statements with regard to the removal of the capital, the report was adopted and a new committee appointed. Conference Committees were also appointed on the Army and the Naval Appropriation bills. Today, pension bills are to be disposed of.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced to enable the voters of any town to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors; to authorize the organization of a steam transit company in New-York with $50,000 capital; to provide for the appointment of all notaries public by the Secretary of State, after April 1, 1871, to whom all applications for appointment shall be made, and to whom each appointee shall pay $10 for the library fund; and to incorporate the New-York Advertising Company, who may erect columns at the street corners on which to post bills. The bill to aid the Children's Aid Society of New-York, was reported and ordered to a third reading. The general order of business mainly occupied the Assembly during the day and evening sessions. A bill was introduced to supply Rochester with water.

GENERAL.

The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop JANES presiding, began its eighty-seventh annual session in Baltimore on Wednesday. The eighth annual session of the Washington Conference began at Frederick, Md., on the same day. Bishop SIMPSON was present and addressed the Conference.

Four young women graduated as physicians from the New-England Medical College in Boston on Wednesday, one of whom, Miss NYE, of Bellevue, Nebraska, is shortly to go as missionary physician to Constantinople, under the auspices of the American Board.

The ice in the Hudson River has moved out as far north as Cold Spring. All the ferries on the river have resumed their trips.

"Ben" BOYCE, charged with killing Capt. JENKINS, a Deputy United States Marshal, at New-Madrid, Mo., a few days ago, has been released on $30,000 bail.

The General Council of the Working Men's Benefit Association met again yesterday in Mahanoy City, Penn., and referred the question of arbitration to the miners to report to the next Council. A committee was appointed to "keep the miners' side before the public and refute the misstatements of the operators." The Council adhered to the basis of 1869, and adjourned *sine die*.

The trial of JOHN I. FILKINS opened yesterday in Albany, and the first witness examined was THOMAS A. HALPINE, the express messenger, who swore positively that FILKINS was the man who entered the car and shot him.

The chief witness examined yesterday, in the investigation relating to the New-Hamburg disaster, was Mr. ISAAC TOUCEY, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad, who was on the witness-stand three hours. The investigation is adjourned till Tuesday next, at 4 P. M.

The Post-office detectives failed to establish the charge of stealing a registered money letter from the mail, addressed to LEWIS JACOBS, against OSCAR LANGBEIN, who was accordingly discharged by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday. The main witness for the Government was unable to identify the accused as the thief.

The New German Empire.

The new Empire of Germany begins from this time a career of immense importance to the world. Its population is the second of the great States of Europe. Russia leads it with 69,000,000; but, including Alsace and Lorraine, Germany follows with 49,120,000 of the most industrious and intelligent inhabitants to be found in any community of the world. France, shorn of a large part of her two provinces, comes next, with 36,430,000; and then the Austrian Monarchy, with 35,943,000, and Great Britain, with 30,838,000; last of all being Italy, with Rome, counting 26,470,000 inhabitants. Even the preponderating population of the German Empire is no fair measure of its strength. Its position is central, whether for military or moral influence. It is compact and homogeneous. All its vast forces are under the control of one Executive and the Parliament. Its leading State—Prussia—is confessedly the most intelligent, disciplined and vigorous community in Europe. The Administration is everywhere economical and thoroughly well organized. The educational system of Prussia, its economy and thorough discipline will now be spread through all the Empire. Even this tremendous war will leave less debt on the Empire than it would on any other civilized State. The HOHENZOLLERN always made their enemies pay their war expenses, and no army lives at so little money-cost as the German.

In our judgment, the "Empire will be peace," in a far better sense than was ever true of the Napoleonic régime. The war has made terrible wounds in German homes. Almost every family has suffered. The very best of the people, as in our own war, have offered their lives for the country. All business and production have been interrupted. For a generation to come, the masses will dread and abhor war, and the people will seek their natural bent in trade, agriculture and manufacture. The masses, too, are to have more power in the new Empire. The Parliament is to contain 382 members in the Lower House, chosen by universal suffrage. Many of the trades-unions and working men's associations are represented among these. It is true that Prussia sends 236 members out of this number, but many others in the cities and Western provinces come from democratic constituencies. This portion of the German Parliament will be essentially a popular body, and represent the national aspirations for peace and industrial progress. In the Upper House, which corresponds to our Senate, and represents States and princely families, Prussia has a much smaller proportional representation—only seventeen out of fifty-two, while Bavaria has six, Saxony four, and Wurtemberg four, and Baden and Hesse three each. Thus those five States could in that House outvote Prussia, if they so desired, yet Prussia represents 24,039,000 inhabitants, while Bavaria contains but 4,824,000, Saxony 2,423,000, and Wurtemberg 1,778,000. One principality represented by one vote in each House—Schaumburg Lippe—has but the population of a small town, 31,000.

The interest of the future, both for Germany and the world, in the new Parliament, lies in the struggle, inevitable and intense, between the self-will and royal power of the HOHENZOLLERN and the popular aspirations for greater liberty. The present Kaiser is a martinet and believes in "the divine right," and therefore will be determined to have his own way without regard to Constitutions. Unfortunately for liberty, he has shown a divine right to command by great efforts and great achievements. Like all his ancestors, he has known how to conduct a large Government with rigid economy; he has had the faculty of choosing and retaining the best public servants; he has cast life and crown into the struggle for Prussia's supremacy, and has come forth victorious. Germany will forgive many sins to the brave old martinet, and self-willed but successful Emperor. For years to come the principal events in German history will be the struggles between the Emperor and the people. With the succession of his son, however, will come a more reasonable and liberal Government. "Our FRITZ" is known to all Germany as a liberal-minded ruler, and no mean General. He has been worthily consecrated for the Imperial Crown on many a battle-field. His English wife gives a promise of reasonable and constitutional influences around him, and of a future reign which shall be worthy of a constitutional King. We cannot but hope that the new German Empire foretokens greater peace and liberty to continental Europe.

Legislative Control of Railroads.

With so much of the coal monopoly as is dependent on a prohibitory duty, Congress can deal effectually. If the Senate promptly avail itself of the opportunity which the action of the House affords, we may very soon expect to see the application of an adequate remedy.

One very important element of the question will still remain untouched, and with this element Congress has not power to meddle. The transportation companies are in a large degree responsible for the present scarcity and dearness of anthracite coal. By arbitrarily raising—in some instances actually doubling—the rates of transportation, they aggravated the difficulties that divide the operators and the miners, and cut off supplies from the channels on which the general public are dependent. The penalty falls quite as heavily upon Pennsylvania as upon New-York. The Senate of the former State has directed the attention of the Governor and the Attorney-General to the injury inflicted upon important interests. Its resolution on the subject affirms that the cost of coal has been "doubled to the consumer, and the public threatened with the total loss of this indispensable article." The Governor in his response states the case more broadly, and imputes to the transportation companies a direct connection with the evil. In his special message, transmitted to the Senate on Tuesday, the Governor, after referring to the previous suspension, adds:

> "After a few days' labor the miners were informed by the operators that the transportation companies had largely increased their charges for freights—in some instances more than doubled them—in consequence of which the mining was again suspended, and so continues. The results are that little or no coal is being mined or forwarded to market; miners and laborers out of employment; the supply of coal on hand is becoming rapidly exhausted; forges, furnaces, and other manufactories, which use the coal for fuel, have been compelled to stop, throwing large numbers of laborers out of employment—to the great damage of all concerned, to the great injury of our people, and the general prostration and derangement of all those important interests connected with coal operations. These things ought not so to be; and it is considered both the right and the duty of the Legislature to apply the proper remedy and arrest the evil."

The practical question is, Are the transportation companies at liberty to increase their rates without hindrance or limit? Is their right so unconditional, their power so unrestricted, that they may double or treble their charges with impunity? This is the injury which the Pennsylvania Senate, by its resolution, presented to the consideration of Gov. GEARY, who, in turn, sought the opinion of the Attorney-General. We now have the result, and it is not one calculated to strengthen the companies or to reconcile the public to their pretensions.

The right of railroad and transportation companies to impose rates of freight being a franchise, conferred by a Legislature in the public interest, we might look for a careful limitation of the privilege in the charters conferring it. The looseness with which the limitation is too often provided is exemplified by the Attorney-General, who shows that in at least one of the Pennsylvania charters the "toll" only is restricted. And as "toll" refers merely to a tribute or custom paid for passage, not to payment for carriage, which is service, it follows that the right of the Company in respect of rates of freight is really unlimited. How many of the transportation companies enjoy the same profitable freedom, we are not informed by Mr. BREWSTER. As a lawyer, he declines to speak until after a critical examination of the various charters. The Governor, however, regards the particular charter cited as exceptional in its license. He refers cursorily to certain charters for the purpose of proving that they embody restraining provisions, and expresses the opinion that limitations have been placed upon the power of other companies to charge freights, and that power is reserved to the Legislature "to regulate the charges, resume the corporate franchises, repeal the charters, or take the roads for public use."

Both the Governor and the Attorney-General contend that, apart from the terms of the charters, and the authority reserved under them, a controlling power is vested in the Legislature that is fully equal to the emergency. This clause of the State Constitution is cited in support of the position thus assumed:

> "The Legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke or annul any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by or under any special or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth,—in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators."

If, then, it is apparent that injury has been done to the citizens of the Commonwealth, the Legislature may interfere, and the cost of carrying coal may be reduced to rates that harmonize with the general interest. So far as the increase of rates is the consequence of combination, it may be checked by a more summary process. Even a lawful act may not be performed in an unlawful way;—and a combination of companies to exact and maintain higher rates of transportation renders the officers concerned indictable.

These points are noteworthy in a discussion which corporate power and rapacity invest with daily-increasing importance. We can scarcely hope that the Pennsylvania Legislature will exercise its constitutional authority adversely to companies whose magnitude and wealth secure for them political influence. The doings at Albany remind us perpetually of the ease with which unscrupulous wealth sways the action of legislators; and the Harrisburg lawgivers are, unfortunately, not above suspicion. The time will come, perhaps, when the people will call into exercise higher agencies; and incidents like those associated with the coal question are not without use as means of educating public opinion up to the stage at which interference will be demanded.

The Small-Pox Visitation.

As the mass of our City population emerges, with diminished vitality, from the rigors of a severe Winter and its accompanying evils of neglected street cleaning and surface drainage, the movements of contagious disease become of special interest. We have lately noted, with some apprehension, spasmodic outbreaks of small-pox in this and the neighboring cities. The fact that in New-York the number of deaths from small-pox were greater during last week than in any other since the corresponding week of 1870, is something more than a coincidence. It means that the present is, for reasons already indicated, a highly critical period in the state of the public health. It warns us, moreover, that as we have to contend with an equal amount of sanitary neglect aiding the progress of pestilence as at this time last year, and as it will naturally be furthered this season by a greater degree of constitutional exhaustion in the masses of the people, we may not improbably find the contagious disease calender give evidence of increase. As we pointed out yesterday, the very untrustworthy character of our vital statistics may be inferred from the fact that, while the Register reports twenty deaths from small pox during the week ending Saturday last, the City Sanitary Inspector puts down the total of seizures for the week at fifty-two. Bearing in mind the fact that the seizures reported for the preceding week reached only thirty-four, we are reduced to about forty cases as the probable source of twenty deaths. Late medical reports of the new small-pox hospitals in the English metropolis acknowledge a death-rate of seventeen per cent., but explain its high figure by stating that the Parish authorities send them only the worst cases. What can we conclude from figures that show a death-rate of fifty per cent. unless that they are hopelessly inaccurate? The correctness of the number of deaths may be assumed; the correctness of the number of seizures is impossible unless on the supposition that we have among us a pestilence whose virulence is almost without parallel in the history of contagious disease. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the reports submitted to the Board of Health is that this sapient body should have been utterly oblivious of the alarming conclusions that might be drawn from their own figures.

Under such circumstances it is, perhaps, too much to expect that our local health guardians should take up seriously the question of public vaccination. The statistics of the hospitals already alluded to show that among vaccinated patients the mortality was seven per cent., while among the unvaccinated it ranged as high as forty-three per cent. They state, moreover, that in nearly every case of small-pox proving fatal to vaccinated persons, there had been some previous vitiation of the system, and in the majority of cases that vitiation has been caused by gin-drinking to excess. The vaccinated patients have had this further advantage over the unvaccinated, that whereas the average time of the detention of the former in the hospital was twenty-three days, that of the latter reached thirty-four. Such individual examples only confirm general conclusions like the following: Thirty years before the introduction of vaccination, the annual death-rate in England from small-pox amounted to three thousand in every million of the population. Between 1854 and 1865, after the enactment of compulsory vaccination, it was reduced to two hundred and two per million. In Prussia, where compulsory vaccination is effected with much more perfect success, the rate had decreased from 3,422 to 176 per million. With such facts before us, and a perpetually recurring danger reminding us how imperfectly we are protected against its ravages, there is an obvious necessity that some attempt should be made to render vaccination more publicly accessible, and its neglect a crime against society.

Arms and the Man.

Since the demise of the genial but perhaps too vivacious Mr. HAGGERTY, there has been a positive dearth of excitement in the sporting circles of the City. It looked as though the fate of that redoubtable champion had taken all the fight out of his adherents, and doomed the "fancy" to a long and ignoble peace, unrelieved by any gallant feat of arms. These apprehensions, however, have been agreeably disappointed. Though the lamented HAGGERTY has gone to his reward, his spirit still lives after him. This very week witnessed the entrance of two new warriors into the combat of heroes, and gave promise of a feud as delightfully protracted and sanguinary as that which Mr. VARLEY recently ended.

What lends additional interest to this later war is that it is again a struggle for pre-eminence between the Metropolis and the provinces. Mr. COLLYER, familiarly known as "SAM," hails from Baltimore, as Mr. HAGGERTY from Philadelphia, while Mr. EDWARDS, whom a select circle of friends recognize as "BILLY," is the shield and glory of New-York. Alike devoted to the profession of arms, these gentlemen have often before joined issue in battle, but hitherto only in a friendly spirit, and strictly in the way of business. It is a characteristic of the first-class professional pugilist that outside of the roped arena he is the most peaceable and inoffensive of men. Whether from a consciousness of his prowess, or a certain feeling that every fight on which there is no money up is simply a waste of time and skill, we seldom or never find him concerned in the petty bickerings or bar-room squabbles of the meaner herd.

So Mr. EDWARDS and Mr. COLLYER were accustomed to punch each other in public in the most amicable fashion imaginable, while their private intercourse was marked by punctilious courtesy and regard. But as in each of these encounters, victory perched on the New-Yorker's banner, while the colors of Baltimore were trailed in the dust, the champion of the Monumental City grew mentally as well as physically sore. Brooding on his defeat, and perhaps urged by evil counselors, he hungered for revenge, and resolved to punch Mr. EDWARDS privately and in earnest. So like a knight of old, accompanied by his trusty henchman, he repaired to his enemy's stronghold. As is the wont with gentlemen of his guild, Mr. EDWARDS had invested the earnings of his skill in a neat "public," conveniently situated on Centre-street, between the Court-house and the City Prison. There the intrepid Baltimorean found his antagonist, and at once flung down the gauge of battle. Mr. EDWARDS politely but firmly declined. Fighting was his business, not his pastime, but if Mr. COLLYER meant business, he would accommodate him at the proper time and place. He would be glad to meet him, for example, in the lists wherein the illustrious Mr. MACE and the accomplished Mr. COBURN proposed to have their tourney. Even this touching prospect, perhaps because it was a trifle indefinite, failed to mollify the infuriated "SAM." He dropped negotiations and proceeded to action. His declaration of hostilities was informal but sufficiently clear. It consisted in striking Mr. EDWARDS violently in the neck. The combat was brief but bloody, and resulted in the signal discomfiture and utter rout of the invader, who was borne away in a most picturesque condition by his friends. The Police arrived at the close of the engagement, in time to make no arrests.

This second vindication of Metropolitan superiority must be truly gratifying to every public-spirited citizen. And when we look forward to the long vista of fistic duels, of free fights and midnight murders that will probably spring out of this affair, we are tempted to regard Mr. EDWARDS as a public benefactor. Not to speak of the pleasant excitement which this long series of battles must produce, so many roughs will no doubt be killed in them, that for a time at least our public thoroughfares will be rendered almost secure. And in that event why should we not erect to Mr. EDWARDS or to his memory, should he unhappily fall, a statue, which might be placed *vis à vis* with that of Boss TWEED, and so commemorate at once the twin heroes of the Ring?

A Robber's Trojan Horse.

It is a trite truism that history constantly repeats itself. The Trojan horse, in which the Greeks introduced themselves into the doomed city of PRIAM, was but a prototype of that wagon of hay under whose friendly cover the followers of the Black DOUGLAS gained access to his ancestral castle, and so wrested it from the Saxon invader. Many times in ancient and modern strife, the same device has been used in one shape and another, and now we find it adapted to the purposes of that private warfare which the ingenious but impecunious Ishmaels of society are constantly carrying on to get possession of the property of their more prosperous neighbors. Mr. F. C. CROSS, a Massachusetts gentleman, temporarily sojourning in Denver, is to be credited with this agreeable invention. Finding that the ordinary methods of express robbery were likely to bring him to grief, he hit upon the clever expedient of having himself boxed up, and so introduced into the citadel of the foe in the unsuspicious guise of freight. The plan, admirable in its conception, was defective in its execution. From some cause or other doubts arose as to the genuineness of Mr. CROSS's innocent-looking package, the box was opened and the adventurous inventor ignominiously dragged to light and clapped into jail.

His box was found to be furnished with many conveniences calculated to relieve its rather irksome confinement. A very good substitute for a pillow was contrived at one end, of netted twine. Ample store of provision was discovered in the way of bread, cakes, butter and fruit. Books and papers were also there, though how they were to have been read is a mystery, and a change of clothing, which it would doubtless have been equally difficult to put on. Most significant of all the furniture was a loaded revolver. It is fair to add that the young man thus caught in a bad box disclaims any sinister intent, and explains that the whole thing was only an odd Yankee speculation to get home without paying passenger rates. His friends have made haste to supplement this defense by declaring him insane. And it certainly looks as if no one, not partially demented, could deliberately shut himself up in a close box, for a journey of four or five days. But if Mr. CROSS be out of his mind, we trust he will have the benefit of proper medical treatment. A madness which runs to pistols and express cars is too methodical to be safely trusted at large.

In any event, this incident must give a fresh impulse to the business of car robbery, which certain untoward events at Albany and on the Pacific coast have seemed somewhat to discourage. Mr. CROSS's brilliant idea will undoubtedly be an inspiration to the knights of the road. Apart from the security, and with proper and obvious precautions, the certainty of the plan, there is in the notion of making an express company carry its own despoilers, receipting for them, becoming responsible for their safety, guarding them and handling them right side up with care—there is in all this a touch of exquisite humor which must appeal with irresistible force to the burglarious mind. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to hear soon that Mr. CROSS's exploit has been repeated with worse intent and better success. The express companies, however, have this consolation in the face of a pressing danger, that if their employes continue to display their usual energy in handling the property confided to them, boxed-up burglars will be left in poor condition to attend to business.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Forty-first Congress has resolved to include the Income tax in its list of legacies. It knows that the tax is, of all taxes, the most unpopular, and that it is also unnecessary. Put the question, "Is the tax equitable or inoffensive in its working?" and not twenty members of the House would answer Yes. Require the House to say Yea or Nay to the question, "Is the tax required to sustain the public credit?" and not half a dozen would expose their ignorance by an affirmative response. Yet 116 members yesterday declared that the tax shall not be repealed, and this declaration decides the matter for the session. The motives that dictated the decision are various,—some of them contemptible. The free traders were its only open opponents, and the country will hold them responsible for the result.

Our Japanese visitors, in their wanderings through the Metropolis, naturally comment upon the filthiness of its streets. Here are miles of marble palaces, miles of brown-stone residences, miles of stores decorated and stocked without regard to cost. They are reminded continually of the presence of much elegance and great wealth. But the dirtiness of the thoroughfares they pronounce an evidence of barbarism. The dirtiest parts of Yeddo or Yokohama are not worse. Their surprise is increased when they are informed that for the purpose of cleaning the streets the tax-payers contribute money enough to make this the cleanest City in Christendom. They ask who gets the money, and when told that there is a street contractor, bound by formal agreement to perform the work for which he is extravagantly paid, they remark that if a Yeddo contractor were to neglect his duty after the manner of the New-York contractor, he would be required to perform hari-kari. On being informed that though snow is one of the most formidable of our Winter nuisances, the contractor is not bound to provide for its removal, they renew their expressions of astonishment. "Are the rulers of the City fools or thieves," they inquire, "that they pay money to clean the streets, and then exempt the contractor from the performance of one of the most important portions of his work?" Pursuing their investigation, our friends from Japan desire to be told how it is that though the white snow has given place to black slush and dirt, the contractor employs his men—not in carting away the dirt, but—in throwing it from the sides of the streets into the middle, where the street railroad companies had at their own expense made them comparatively clean. We confess our inability to explain, and commend our visitors to the City officials for information.

Mr. TWEED has introduced a bill incorporating an Advertising Company, which shall be privileged to erect columns upon which to post bills, and in consideration thereof shall pay five per cent. of its net earnings to the City. Imagine a "column" of this character erected at every street corner! Of course, the Police will be instructed to prevent the posting of placards in other places, and TWEED's Advertising Company will thus be made a monopoly, exacting its own terms, and adding a new source of revenue to the Ring! What will come next? Is there any means of making money, which the Legislature can at all control, of which TWEED and his friends do not intend to take possession?

Democratic journals make the opening of the new loan a pretext for reviving the demand for taxation of Government bonds. One of our State Senators has introduced the proposition at Albany, and the adherents of Mr. PENDLETON in all parts of the country echo it with a bitterness that recalls the time when repudiation was a regular Democratic issue. There is no excuse for the cry. As a matter of policy, the Government could not afford to expose its credit to attack under the guise of local taxation. But the pledge given to the bondholders renders argument inadmissible. By the terms of the law authorizing their issue, the bonds are exempt from taxation—save as interest derived from them may enter into taxable income. The contract entered into, as between the Government and its creditors, during the war, was explicit upon this point; and the Funding scheme which Mr. BOUTWELL is attempting to float, derives one chance of success from continuance of the exemption. Nothing but mischief can arise from a demand which the law has conclusively provided against.

A Kings County Supervisor has discovered that Brooklyn possesses abler and purer Judges than New-York, and in consideration of such qualifications deserving pecuniary recognition, the Board resolved to increase the salaries of the City Court Judges from $6,500 to $10,000. The two Democratic lawyers who were elected last year to do a share of the work, which, under the old charter, had been performed by Judge THOMPSON alone, are doubtless able and upright men. It is curious enough, however, to find the party managers in Brooklyn displaying at this particular juncture a liberality which was neglected under circumstances much more favorable for its exercise. On one hand we find a steady resistance to the raising of the salaries of the Police from $1,000 to $1,200, on the plea that economy is urgently demanded in view of the involved state of City finances. On the other, we have three Judges who can hardly be overworked—seeing that Judge THOMPSON survives the task of doing the work of all three—about to receive a very substantial increase of remuneration. The contrast is instructive.

Both sections of Congress are experiencing the penalty of hours wasted in frothy talk and personal recriminations. Bills of the highest national importance have been practically crowded out of the calendar, and even the indispensable legislation demanded by appropriation bills will hardly be got over during the few hours of existence that remain to the Forty-first Congress. The hurry and scramble of its closing days may possibly afford a salutary lesson to the new members, at least, who are awaiting its end to take their place in its successor.

As might be expected, the emigration returns which bear upon any portion of the last six months, show a large decrease on the same period last year. Between the quarter ending March 2, 1871, and that ending March 2, 1870, there is a difference in favor of the latter of 2,761. This is almost exclusively a deficit in German immigration, since the arrivals from Great Britain have considerably increased. It will be interesting to note whether, during the next year, the great increase of national burdens in France will have any appreciable influence in increasing the very fractional proportion of Gallic population that reaches these shores. On the whole it is safe to assume that it will take a few years to reach the previous maximum of immigration from the Continent of Europe.

CUBAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP COLUMBIA.

The steam-ship *Columbia*, which left Havana on Feb. 25, reached this port late Wednesday night. By the courtesy of Purser MAGNA, the special correspondence printed below was promptly delivered at this office.

Execution of a Woman—Valmaseda's Movements—The Case of Casanova—War News—General Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 25, 1871.

As I informed you in one of my last letters, the Spaniards succeeded in surprising the Cuban Military Tribunal of the North, and the captured documents go far to prove the charges of inhumanity and barbarism committed in the interior. Among the sentences and crimes charged are very rare ones, one man being shot for having betrayed the hiding place of a wounded companion to the Spaniards, another hung for having joined a Spanish soldier, an old acquaintance of his, in despoiling a family of all they possessed; two others were hung for committing, and one for attempting to commit, rape. Military offenses are also on record as having been punished in an exemplary manner, and on the whole, the Court-martial seems to have acted in a very fearless manner, and might even be praised were it not for one case which they tried and which resulted in the execution of a poor woman. I translate the sentence and findings of the Court without comments:

CAMPO EL JOBO, Feb. 1, 1871.

In view of the charges against the citizens LUIS ARGILAGOS and CARIDAD MONTANCHES, for the grave offense of having come to induce families within the insurgent lines to pass over to those of the enemy, and considering that the crime of treason is fully proven against LUIS ARGILAGOS and CARIDAD MONTANCHES, the Court-martial of the Northern District sentences that the citizens LUIS ARGILAGOS and CARIDAD MONTANCHES suffer death by hanging in this same camp called El Jobo, for the terror of traitors and the welfare of the Republic." Let an order be given to Col. BOBADILLA to have the sentenced executed with all the care and moderation possible, and to inter the bodies, and out of consideration to the sex of the citizeness CARIDAD MONTANCHES, let her be buried with her wearing apparel. All other effects belonging to said MONTANCHES, to be delivered to her husband, JOSI BELIS, a cavalry soldier in the Cannas. And as it ordered that in crimes of the above nature, the sentence be executed without consulting the Executive, let it be executed and the papers be filed in the archives.

(Signed,) PEDRO DIAZ TORRES, President.
J. AURELIO PEREZ, Secretary.

REMARKS.—The prescribed order was given to Col. RAFAEL BOBADILLA to execute the citizen LUIS ARGILAGOS, to which I certify.

PEDRO DIAZ.

ADDENDA.—The citizens LUIS ARGILAGOS and CARIDAD MONTANCHES were executed at Camp Jobo, as ordered, and the bodies were buried with sufficient care, all of which I witnessed as Secretary, and to which I certify, in order to attest the facts.

MANUEL MANINO, alias CHACORRO.

Mme. MONTANCHES may have merited death, according to Cuban justice, but the world at large will not think so, as her only crime, according to this official statement, was to try and have some families accompany her within the Spanish lines.

VALMASEDA'S MOVEMENTS.

VALMASEDA returned yesterday from his short excursion to the Cinco Villas. He says that matters are progressing well for the Spanish cause, but does not say anything about the probability of the war ending soon. The General visited the hospitals, gave orders to have them supplied with necessaries, commuted the sentence of a number of prisoners, liberated others, and removed some officials considered unfit for their positions. No insurgent of note surrendered to him during his short trip, and in this particular I suppose he is somewhat disappointed.

THE CASE OF CASANOVA.

The case of Don INOICENCIO CASANOVA, a native of the Canary Islands, but a citizen of the United States, who was accused of complicity with the revolution and at one time confined here, caused considerable excitement at the time, and after much exertion the United States Consul obtained his liberation, and went to the United States, where he laid his claims for indemnity before the Government at Washington. The American Press occupied itself extensively with the case, but other matters came up and CASANOVA was soon forgotten, although his daughter, Mrs. EMILIA CASANOVA DE VILLAVERDE, did then and does now hold the most prominent place among the Cuban ladies in New-York. CASANOVA did not think that the Spaniards were as bloodthirsty as they were painted, and taking passage, arrived here on the *City of Mexico* yesterday. He disembarked and went to his house, when, shortly afterward, a Commissary of Police presented himself, with an order from the Captain-General, intimating to him that he must re-embark immediately. He did so, and he will probably return to New-York today on the *Columbia*. Mr. CASANOVA protested against the proceeding, but the only answer he could get was that the General had so ordered it. If Mr. CASANOVA had remained, there is hardly a doubt but that some one of the lower classes of exalted political opinions would have attempted to kill him, and at best his presence here would have produced a riot.

THE CONSEJO DE ADMINISTRATION.

The *Voz de Cuba* has received private letters from Spain announcing that the abolished Consejo de Administration, would be reestablished, and the *Voz* protests against saddling the island with an incumbrance whose only object would be to inconvenience the march of public affairs, and of affording sinecures to a number of lazy employes.

WAR NEWS.

Col. WEYLER has just returned to Los Tunas from an excursion to the Soledad Mountains, where he attacked the combined forces of PANCHO PRIETO and OSORIO. The fight lasted several hours, and the Spaniards remained masters of the field, losing nineteen men killed and a number of wounded, the insurgent loss in killed being stated at over sixty. Among the killed was Señor MILANES, the father-in-law of the Cuban Governor, MIGUEL MARTI. The Spaniards destroyed the huts and tents, and what is of more importance, the Cuban workshops, where the latter repaired arms and manufactured ammunition, and they captured a quantity of arms and implements.....VICENTE CABALLERO AGUILERA, a cousin of FRANCISCO AGUILERA, was captured near Manzanillo, with his family, and brought to town. He states that his cousin has only about thirty of his negroes and his family with him, and that Gen. MODISTO DIAZ is now Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban forces in the Eastern Department. This AGUILERA wrote to his cousin, another AGUILERA, informing him of the way he was treated, and that the latter's surrender would probably save the heads of both, at least of AGUILERA, No. 1, and Minister AGUILERA thereupon wrote to VALMASEDA offering to surrender. It is doubtful yet whether he will come in, as he cannot comply with VALMASEDA's conditions.... The Cubans burnt the bridge of the Cobre Railroad, from Santiago de Cuba to Ville del Cobre, almost at the gates of Santiago de Cuba. There are no means of repairing it, and this is plain proof that in the Eastern Department, the Cubans have things almost their own way. At any rate they come and go as they please. The Eastern Department and the jurisdictions of Sancti Spiritus and Las Tunas, are good for a two years' war yet....Gen. BOITIEL with seven hundred men was attacked by the Spaniards on the 17th, at Manacas del Abra, grande jurisdiction of Moron. BOITIEL was awaiting the arrival of SALOME HERNANDEZ and others from the Camaguey region, with about five hundred more Cubans, in order to capture Spanish trains, and if possible Moron itself, and to protect the expected landing of Gen. QUESADA. The Venezuelans who landed in the *Hornet* are with BOITIEL, and behaved bravely during the fight. The Spaniards fought desperately to prevent the junction of the forces, and succeeded after losing over thirty killed; the insurgent loss is given at fifteen by the Spaniards, but their wounded were carried off. A detachment of nineteen men on the way to Moron was captured by the Cubans, and all were killed after a short fight, the Cubans outnumbering the troops by six to one. The Cuban Prefect at Neiba, Manuel B. de Valdivia, was killed, and a small deposit of arms captured at Tobosi.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Mr. Jose Benito Laulier, accused of treason, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, and is now confined at Matanzas. The *Voz de Cuba*, referring to the petitions of Cubans abroad, who desire to have their estates returned to them, cites one of the brothers Govin (Jose, Rafael or Felix,) as of the number, and says that their boldness is wonderful when it is known that one paid $2,000, the second $500, and the third $5,000 toward the fitting out of the *Lillian* expedition. But the *Voz* is wrong to pitch into the Govins, because there are a quantity of others more mixed up with the revolution, who have asked the same thing. A need of money is a powerful incentive. QUASIMODO.

The Version Current in this City of the Casanova Outrage.

Inocencio Casanova, well-known wealthy American citizen, but formerly a native of Cuba, and a planter, arrived here by the steamer *Columbia*, from Havana. His experiences in Havana for a few days previous to his departure for this City were extremely exciting and interesting. This gentleman's estate and plantations upon the island are very extensive and valuable, exceeding $3,000,000, and it was his business in revisiting them to sell them out and to visit his family. Upon presenting his passport from the State Department at Washington the following official permit from the Governor-General was furnished him:

HAVANA, Feb. 24.

The Governor of this jurisdiction grants permit to disembark in favor of Inocencio Cassanova, a native of the United States, married, a planter, who arrived at this port per steamer *City of Mexico*.

ROBERTS, Governor of Havana.

Upon landing in the city Casanova, without any previous warning, it is alleged, was immediately arrested and returned to the steamer *Merida*, upon which he had just arrived, and then about to sail for Vera Cruz. At midnight on the 25th he was awakened by a friend, who disclosed to him a plot of some Spanish volunteers to murder him in the morning, if he should attempt to disembark and take passage for New-York by the *Columbia*. He therefore hastily took his departure in a small boat, under cover of the darkness, and gained the American steamer in safety before daylight.

In the morning a Spanish officer came on board to arrest him, claiming him as a rebel against the Government; but he successfully resisted arrest, the captain of the steamer refusing to permit his removal while under the protection of the American flag. A short time previous to the hour of the steamer's sailing for New-York, a small Spanish boat from shore arrived at her side, in which was Señor Casanova's daughter, who came to bid him farewell. Not suspecting the plot of the guard to kidnap him, Casanova stepped into the boat fearlessly. Immediately afterward the order was given to "Shove off," and a rush was made to seize him, but without success, as he jumped back upon the *Columbia* and thus escaped.

Friends of Casanova visited the United States Consul previous to his sailing for New-York, remonstrating against the outrages practiced upon an American citizen, who had not only been imprisoned but robbed of over $1,000 in American funds. The following answer from the United States Consul explains itself:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES, }
HAVANA, Feb. 25, 1871. }

Señor Don Inocencio Casanova, Havana:

SIR: Your communication, dated yesterday, is just received, within one hour after the departure of the steamer for New-York.

My time is utterly engrossed with urgent business, but I have detailed an assistant to dispatch with all speed your protest, and hope to transmit it to the Department of State at Washington by the outgoing mail, if possible.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS BIDDLE,
Consul-General of the United States.

WARLIKE HAYTI.

A Heavy Loan Obtained in Europe—Large Purchase of Arms—Fifty Thousand Snider Guns from England—The Haytians to be Instructed in European Tactics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GONAIVES, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871.

Information reached here from Port-au-Prince shows that the Government of the Republic is fully alive to the threatening situation, and firmly determined to be prepared to meet it. Knowing the unwillingness of the United States to sell any arms, it recently dispatched an agent to Europe to negotiate a loan of $2,500,000. He has proved quite successful. Fifty thousand Snider guns and other small arms have been bought in England and in Belgium. A number of steel guns of heavy calibre and on the Prussian system have also been bought for fort and coast dfenses. Nearly two-thirds of the loan has thus been spent, and military instructors have been engaged and are now on their way here to drill the Haytian army in European military tactics. The meaning of these preparations is apparent. Hayti thinks the annexation of San Domingo will only be the precursor of the annexation of the whole island.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

Mr. James M. Wehli gave his third musical matinée at Booth's Theatre, yesterday. The house was crowded in every part, and there was abundant enthusiasm. Mr. Wehli repeated his performance of his own fantasia on motives from "La Traviata," and his "Marche de Nuit," while his very effective transcription of airs from Gounod's "Faust," and a barcarole by himself, with Thalberg's duet on "Norma" as a finale, were heard, we believe, for the first time. We have lately had occasion to speak frequently of the pianist and of the composer, and need not at present go over oft-trodden ground. The gentleman had valuable aid from Signor Randolfi, who finds daily increased favor with the public, and whose command of a magnificent voice is being made more and more thorough; from Miss Sara E. Thompson, a young and promising artist, and from Mrs. M. Izora Elder....Mr. Oscar M. Newell gave a concert at Steinway Hall last evening. Mr. Newell is a young and ambitious pianist, the character of whose performances does not entitle him to choose from Mr. Gottschalk's repertory with intent to recall memories which the dead creator alone could now evoke. Signor Randolfi was heard during his entertainment, and so were Mr. J. W. Pirsson, who though an amateur, has a good deal of mechanical skill as a violinist, Mr. J. A. Marsh, another young pianist, Mr. Ernest Perring, tenor, and an accomplished musician, and Miss Agnes Perring. Miss Perring has a soprano of good quality, and although she lacks the assurance of delivery of the time-tried vocalist, she produced a very agreeable impression by an execution of "Bel Raggio," in which the florid music was rendered with fidelity, and with a facility indicative of exceptional flexibility of voice and of excellent training.

PHILHARMONIC TODAY.

The final rehearsal for the fourth Philharmonic concert this season takes place today. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg will sing.

CHARITY CONCERT.

A charity concert occurs at Irving Hall this evening. Miss Kellogg will be heard, with a number of popular artists.

The Charge Against Capt. Peabody and His Mates—Testimony to Disprove it.

The examination into the charge of cruel treatment brought against Capt. Peabody, of the ship *Neptune*, and his two mates, by colored sailors under their command, was continued before Commissioner Shields, yesterday. Previous to introducing further testimony, a motion was made by ex-Judge Beebe, one of the counsel for the accused, for their discharge on the ground that the prosecution had failed to substantiate the charge. Subsequently Capt. Peabody was admitted as a witness in his own behalf by consent of the Assistant District-Attorney. He said that when he sailed from Liverpool there were fifteen white men and twelve colored men under his command, among whom were Edward Reice, William Alliver, Gilbert Miles, James Miller, James Moore, Charles Johnson, Charles H. Banks and Francis Albays. The voyage was very pleasant for the season until the ship arrived off the Banks of New Foundland, when it became colder. None of the colored watch were frost-bitten until they came into longitude sixty. The majority of the sailors were frozen in one night, when the only work done was to furl the sails. When he heard that they were frost-bitten he called them into his cabin and dressed their hands with linseed-meal poultice, and made finger stalls for some of them, besides applying Basilicon ointment to their hands. Mayo, the first mate, testified that the Captain, himself and third mate had treated the crew in the kindest manner possible, and that none of them were struck on the voyage. The case was finally adjourned until today.

ALBANY.

Temporary Tightness in the Legislative Money Market.

Anxiety of the Water Bill Voters for Tweed's Return.

A New Grievance of the New-York Delegation.

Sharp Competition of the Country Representatives.

Triumph of the Children's Aid Society Over Its Traducers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, March 2, 1871.

The "Boss" reappeared in his seat again this morning and the business of legislation can now be resumed. A good deal of speculation has been indulged in with regard to the object of Tweed's mysterious journey to New-York, night before last. The secret has at length leaked out, and according to the generally accredited rumor is as follows: It seems that the negotiations for votes in favor of the Boss's water job which passed the Assembly on the last day before the recess, provided that the payment of the money should be conditioned on the bill becoming a law. Hoffman's delay in signing the bill naturally gave rise to a good deal of uneasiness among impecunious members whose board bills are in arrear, and, as ill-fortune would have it, when the bill was at length signed, the man who held the stakes was not on hand to plank down the money. In other words, the "King of the lobby," Mr. A. D. Barber, was prostrated with sickness in New-York. Something must be done immediately or the reputation of the "Boss" for "sticking to his word," the strong point in his character, might suffer. In order that there might be no mistake or delay, the "Boss" resolved to make the trip to New-York himself, and look after the matter. The happy smiles that overspread the countenances of the "boys" this morning, indicate that Tweed's journey was successful, and that confidence is once more restored. In this connection it may be worth while to state that the New-York delegation are not at all satisfied at the arrangements made by the "Boss" on his water job. Some of them do not hesitate to give audible expression to their disgust, and to prophesy, in their own elegant language, that "this kind of thing is about played out." The source of their grief lies in the fact that the country Democrats should be paid for their votes on Tweed's job, while they were compelled to vote it without pay. They refuse to take into consideration that they all hold sinecure berths under the Ring, which is expected to be compensation in full for their votes on all Ring measures, and declare that the partiality shown to the rural Democracy is an "outrage" that cannot much longer be endured.

QUARREL BETWEEN RING SENATORS.

The trouble in the New-York delegation does not seem to be confined to the Assembly, but has extended to those "grave and reverend Seignors," the Senators. It broke out in a very violent form this morning between Senators Creamer and Genet, on the introduction of a bill by the former gentleman "relating to the New-York Steam Transit Company," which was referred to the Committee on Municipal Affairs. Genet surmised from the title of the bill that it had something to do with railroads, and hastily inferred that there was an underhanded attempt on the part of his colleague to cheat the Railroad Committee, of which Genet is Chairman, out of what might possibly prove a valuable "strike." He demanded that the bill be read through, although Creamer assured him that it had nothing to do with railroads, but was merely a bill to enable a company to organize under an old charter passed five years ago. After the bill had been read through, and was shown to contain nothing of importance, Creamer sarcastically inquired whether there was anything else that Genet would like to learn about his bills. Genet replied that when there was Creamer might rest assured that he would hear from him. Several choice epithets were thereupon hurled to and fro in an undertone between the two Senators, in which the words "hog" and "treacherous"—now quite audible to the whole Senate, including the Lieutenant-Governor, who vigorously applied his gavel to restore order. It was evident, from the venom exhibited by the two Senators, that the feud between them had a prior origin to the incident that called forth the ebullition this morning, and rumor has it that the Chairman of the Railroad Committee accuses the Senator from the Sixth of poaching upon his hunting ground and bagging game that properly belongs to Prince Hal.

FRAUDS ON INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The morning session of the Assemby was confined to the consideration of general orders. A lengthy discussion occurred on a bill introduced by Flagg, of Troy, forbidding life insurance companies to set up fraud as a defense after receiving three annual payments from the policy-holder. Mr. Scribner strenuously opposed the bill, claiming that it would operate as an incentive to fraud, and that the penalty of the frauds committed under it would fall on the innocent policy-holders, who would be compelled to make up the losses sustained by the companies by reason of such fraudulent representations. Mr. Husted believed that the whole business of life insurance in this State was conducted on a false basis. No distinction was made in the rate of insurance between a strong and healthy man and an invalid. The only aim of insurance companies appeared to be to issue as many policies as possible without any adequate scrutiny of the bodily condition of applicants, and without any regard to the true basis on which the business should be conducted—the chances of longevity of the persons insured, and the gradation of rates in accordance therewith. Mr. Selkreg believed there were hundreds of life insurance companies that were rotten to the core, and it would be fortunate if policy-holders were not eventually swindled to the extent of millions. He was opposed to this bill, and to any bill that tended still further to weaken insurance companies by compelling them to pay money obtained under false pretenses. The persons needing legislative protection were the honest policy-holders, not the knaves who obtained their policies by fraud. The discussion terminated by ordering the bill to a third reading by a vote of 81 to 24.

A REPUBLICAN EMEUTE.

If the Democracy have their personal quarrels in the Legislature, the Republicans are not altogether a "happy family." This was made manifest in a discussion that arose on Mr. Littlejohn's bill to "facilitate the construction of the Ontario Lake Shore Railroad." Mr. Alvord opposed certain provisions of the act relating to town bonding in aid of the road, whereupon Littlejohn, whose whole soul seems to be bound up in the Midland Railroad and its branches, opened upon the member from Onondaga in a very savage style. He accused him of opposing from factious motives every bill that he (Littlejohn) introduced, while he supported in all its enormity the most gigantic and odious monopoly (salt) that afflicted the country. He said it was time there was a settlement between him and the member from Onondaga, and he was ready for it here and now. Alvord replied very calmly to the onslaught of the member from Oswego, and announced that he opposed his bill on principle alone, and that he occupied the same position on the question of bonding towns in aid of railroads that he always occupied. And notwithstanding the fierce tirade of his colleague, he should continue to oppose or advocate all measures on their merits, and utterly regardless of all threats to kill his own bills, or to destroy the great salt interest of his county. Both gentlemen were applauded during their remarks by members as well as by spectators in the gallery, and it was hard to tell which had the best of it in the minds of the audience. The opinion among Republicans, however, is that neither of them is of much use to his party in the Legislature, and that their constituents had better, hereafter, allow them to stay at home and attend to their legitimate business. They are the two ablest men in the Assembly, and might be of great service to their party and to the State if they came here untrammeled. But, as it is, they weaken their party and do not add to their own reputation.

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

The bill granting thirty thousand dollars to the Children's Aid Society was favorably reported from Senate Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies, and ordered to a third reading. Senator Winslow, one of the Committee who lately investigated the false and malicious charges made against the Society by a discharged employe, moved to amend the bill, and make the donation fifty thousand dollars instead of thirty thousand dollars, but Mr. Tweed said that $30,000 was all that the Society asked for, and the amendment was therefore not pressed. The promptness with which the Committee reported this bill and the unanimity with which it was ordered to a third reading, show how little credence was placed in the charges by the Committee, and are a gratifying indorsement of one of the noblest charities in the country and of the philanthropic gentlemen who devote their time and money to the management of the Society. S.

THE NEW-HAMBURG DISASTER.

Investigation Before the Joint Committee of the Legislature—Third Day's Proceedings—Testimony of Superintendent Toucey.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—At the session of the Joint Legislative Committee this afternoon, to investigate the New-Hamburg disaster, the first witness called was Isaac Toucey, Superintendent of the Hudson River Railroad Company.

He was notified of the accident twenty minutes before twelve o'clock midnight, and arrived twenty minutes before three. The witness described the condition of affairs when he arrived. He also handed the Committee a copy of the printed instructions to all the employes on the road. He said: "I find, frequently, that the rules are violated; I don't know of any of them having been violated in this case; it was not in accordance with instructions that the brakemen should be in a caboose; he had issued, in November last, an order for freight-trains to carry bell-cords; I think the two brakemen who said they had not time to put on the brakes did have time; I thought it would take from 1,500 to 1,800 feet distance, with all appliances in force and operation, to stop the train; this train was not stopped in that distance; a freight-train, if the brakemen were in their proper places, could be stopped in from two hundred to three hundred feet less distance than when they are not in position; the number of brakemen on this train was two in the caboose and one on the engine; passenger-cars are supplied with safety-chains; freight-cars are not; if the latter had had these chains that would not have prevented this accident; if the oil-train had been running on the road-bed the probability is that the broken axle would not have thrown the train off the track; so also, if the bridge had had a solid flooring, the axle probably would not have been thrown off; by flooring our bridges we add to the dangers of firing them from locomotive ash-pans." The witness said he had in his mind a plan for signals which would notify an engineer a mile distant of the danger; it was to use electricity; from his conversation with the fireman of the express-train that night, he was satisfied that he thought more of saving his life than of putting on the brakes; he also learned that Simmons, the engineer, sounded his whistle three times before he put on his patent brakes, whereas his duty is to put on the patent brakes before he sounded his whistle; did not think the fireman made a proper effort to put on the brakes; these trains, if on time, would have passed each other at Milton Ferry, five miles from Hamburg; witness thought, from what he learned that night, that the train ought to have been stopped with the means at hand, and notice given; had no recollection of another serious accident by the breaking of an axle; such accidents were not frequent. He continued: We allow a passenger-car axle to run only three years; they become brittle by that time; on freight-cars we run them without regard to time; we think they are apt to become dangerous as soon as those on passenger-cars, if constantly used; we don't test the wheels on the freight-cars between Albany and New-York; we test those of the passenger-cars twice in that direction; it is not so necessary on freight-cars; if this freight-train had been tested, perhaps the defect would have been discovered; the light on the tower was placed there particularly to show the position of the draw; an employe would have been justified in using any means to signal the danger; he would not have been censured for changing that light; did not think the oil-train could be stopped before reaching the bridge, even if the bell-cords were on the train as required. Mr. Toucey was on the stand about three hours.

William B. Horton, of Greenbush, an engineer on the Boston and Albany Railroad, testified that he was on the Hudson River Railroad in 1852; knew nothing about this accident, but was subpœnaed at Poughkeepsie, to testify as to whether the oil-train could be stopped; he was of the opinion that the train could not have been stopped.

Remer Van Sickland and J. H. Van Sickland, brothers, of New-Hamburg, witnessed the accident, and related the circumstances attending it. Both said that from five to eight minutes elapsed between the time of the break-down of the oil-train and the collision.

The investigation was then adjourned till Tuesday next at 4 P. M.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Trial of John I. Filkins Commenced at Albany—Testimony of Thos. A. Halpine, the Wounded Messenger—He Declares That He is Certain Filkins is the Guilty Man.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.—In the Filkins case, today, the first witness called was Thos. A. Halpine, the express messenger, who was under examination several hours, and positively identified the prisoner as the man who entered the car and shot him. Other witnesses were examined, but they merely respeated testimony given at the preliminary examination. The *Evening Journal* gives the following report of the testimony of Mr. Halpine in his direct examination:

THOMAS A. HALPINE'S TESTIMONY.

Thomas A. Halpine was called and sworn: Resides at No. 213 Jay-street; lived there since November last; in the express business about four years; in the American and Merchants' Union Express Company; have been in the employ of the merchants' Union Express Company two years; have been employed as messenger eighteen months; run from Albany to Boston and back; had charge of the money and express packages between those points; there is a car on the Boston and Albany Railroad devoted to the use of the Express Company; their goods for transportation are placed in that car; there is a messenger in the car; I am one of the messengers; the car is devoted exclusively to the use of the messenger; no one else is in the car; I am responsible for those goods; I am in the car for the purpose of taking charge of those goods; remember the 6th of January; I was at home that morning; left home at six P. M. and went to the express office; the car stands in the rear of the office; it stood there that evening; I entered it twenty-five minutes past seven; the car was loaded with its freight for Boston; as soon as I went in I commenced arranging the freight; the car was taken thence to the Union Depot; left the office at half past seven o'clock; the car was then run on the bridge; got to the bridge a little before eight o'clock; the car was left there; it stood there about twenty minutes before it was made up with the train; the train backs up over the bridge; train leaves twenty minutes past eigyt; when we got to the bridge the other train came over; this car door was partly open before starting; train was heading east at the depot; the doors of the car were north and south; (diagram of inside of car shown, but objected to, and withdrawn;) the bulk of the freight was in each end of the car; there was a stove in the car; the stove was on the south side of the car, west of the door; there was a safe in the car near the north door; between the doors and a little east of the stove; the car was lighted by a side-lamp and lantern; the side-lamp was about two-thirds of the way from the floor to the top; the lantern was on the south side hanging over the stove about five feet from the floor; both were lighted, I lighted them myself; don't know the width of the car, exactly; as the car stood, the south door slides east; the car left the depot about twenty minutes past eight; both doors were open a little; there was a fire in the stove; the draft of the stove was not good; the stove smoked; the safe was locked when we started; I locked it; the key was in my pocket; the key was attached to a ring; the side-lamp was made to hang on the side of the car; had three keys; some of them were mine; I paid ninety-two cents for the lock and key; was engaged in putting weights on the bills when the cars started; the car had gone one length; heard a noise on the south side; saw a man enter; he said, "Hello, is that you?" I thought it was Woodward; I said, "Where are you going?" he came in the door and stood in front of the stove; he then crossed over and shut the other door; he stood so as the light fell on his face; I looked at him; I was engaged in looking at him and talking with him; he said, I'm going just across the river; I said, I don't know you; he said, my name is Jones, I have run a good many trips on this road; he said, "Where do you put off first, at Chatham?" I told him at Pittsfield; I stood just west of the lamp on the north side of the car, and within eighteen inches of the side of the car when he fired; the ball entered the right side of my neck; I fell and tried to rise up, when he fired the second shot, it entering my right eye; he then stooped over me and fired the third shot in my ear; the feeling was awful; I felt him feeling for the keys; then I lost consciousness; think the shot was fired before the train got on the draw; I am familiar with the bridge and the surrounding objects; (maps of tracks and bridge shown to Halpine;) have seen the map; I am familiar with the different points it represents; have crossed the bridge a great many times; think the draw is nearer this side of the river; I know where the draw is located; draw is located west of centre of river; first shot was fired before I got to the draw; after recovering consciousness the car was standing still; got up with my hands over my head, trying to reach the bell-rope; tried to call out "murder;" tried to open the door to get on the platform; was in the car with my head out of the south door when assistance arrived; when I speak of south door mean the position in which it was at the depot; they took me out on the platform; some one asked me where I lived; I said 213 Jay-street; asked me again, I said 213 Jay-street; baggage-master on the train was the first one I recognized; the first I said was, "I hope God will forgive him;" "O my poor wife and baby;" heard some one mention the station-house; I said, "don't take me to the station-house; take me home;" Mr. Rockwell was the first one from the express office I saw; think I saw him on the other side; said to him, "I thought I was a goner;" some one said to me on the platform, "Would you know the man?" I said I would if I ever saw him; recollect speaking to another man, who asked me how I felt and talked to me about religion; the blood was in my mouth and throat; the first shot caused a large flow of blood; my mouth and stomach was full of blood, and utterance was indistinct; felt a choking sensation in my throat; was placed on a car and conveyed to Dr. Armsby's office, where an operation was performed; the bullet in my neck was cut out by Armsby; from Armsby's office I was taken to the hospital; was there four weeks; I know who that man was who entered the car and fired those shots; it was the prisoner; have no doubt at all that he is the man—I am satisfied; I do not know the amount in the safe that night; there were bags delivered to me; I put them in the safe and locked them up; I cannot tell what was in the bags; the bags were of canvas, open at one end, tied with a string and sealed; they were delivered to me in that condition, and placed in the safe; did not know the man who talked to me about religion; had never seen him before; he called at my house afterward; I recognized him.

DIRECT TAXES.

What States Have Paid their Quota and What are in Arrears—The Amounts Still Due—Why Payments Have Not Been Made—Government Lands in the South.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury has communicated to the Senate, in compliance with a resolution, information as to what States and Territories have paid their proportion of the direct tax levied by the acts of Aug. 5, 1861, &c., inclosing the following documents:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF }
COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE, }
WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1871. }

SIR: In compliance with the terms of Senate resolution No. 16, dated Jan. 12, 1871, and the request indorsed thereon in your reference of the same to this office, I herewith submit the following statement relative to the injustice contained in the resolution:

As to the first inquiry made, it appears that the following-named States and Territories have satisfied their quotas in full, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Pensylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota, Nevada, Nebraska, New-Mexico, Dakota and the District of Columbia.

As to the second inquiry made in the resolution, it appears that there is still due on account of the United States direct tax:

From New-York	$897,011 93
From Wisconsin	299,946 61
From Kansas	62,382 52
From California	7,096 25
From Oregon	35,140 67
From Colorado	22,905 33
From Utah	26,982 00
From Washington Territory	3,487 17
From Virginia	269,396 50
From North Carolina	173,144 61
From South Carolina	140,879 70
From Georgia	502,167 33
From Florida	71,027 28
From Alabama	529,313 33
From Mississippi	343,137 61
From Louisiana	75,022 88
From Texas	197,055 70
From Arkansas	102,983 74
From Tennessee	266,654 54
Total	$4,016,732 10

From the State of Delaware there is about $500 which remains uncollected, and the Collector reports that the lands against which the taxes were assessed, in the cases where the tax remains uncollected, cannot be found. The amounts set against the eleven late insurrectionary States are given approximately.

As to the third inquiry made: So far as the States and Territories not enumerated with the late insurrectionary States are concerned, the reasons why payments have not been made in full or in part, seem to be as follows, viz.: In some of the States claims have been presented by the State authorities for the purpose of liquidating the amount apportioned to them in whole or in part; and in some cases the claims so presented have failed to cover the entire amount charged against the State as its quota; and in some cases the claims have not yet been acted on by the Department, leaving it uncertain as to whether they amount to enough to cover the full amount of quota. In other cases, where no claims have been presented and no Tax Commissioners appointed, I know of no reason why payments have not been made, except that they have not been enforced. As regards the eleven late insurrectionary States, United States direct Commissioners were appointed in each of them, and taxes collected in each except in Alabama. In the latter State assessments were made, but no part of its quota ever collected. The said Tax Commissioners were collecting and prosecuting their work with a view to completing it when Congress passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend collections in said eleven States, and in August, 1866, collections were suspended in pursuance of said act. Further legislation was subsequently had by Congress, and the suspension of collections continued until Jan. 1, 1869. Since Jan. 1, 1869, no action has been had, nor have collections been resumed in any of said eleven States. In the last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue attention was called to the importance of Congress providing a different system for the collections in the late insurrectionary States from that provided by the act of June 7, 1862.

As to the next inquiry made, I would state that none of the accounts of the several Boards of direct Tax Commissioners, appointed under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved June 7, 1862, have been adjusted or examined for final settlement. As to the United States direct tax lands, acquired by the United States and now owned by the same, in the late insurrectionary States, I have to say that there are lands in Virginia still owned by the United States, valued, according to the assessed valuation of 1860, at about $75,000. In South Carolina, lands valued, according to the estimated valuation of the late Tax Commissioners at $300,000. In Florida, lands valued, according to assessed valuation of 1860, at $25,000. In Tennessee, valued, according to the assessed valuation of 1860, at $309,000, making a total valuation of $709,000. These lands are yielding very little revenue to the Government, and in many cases have been taken possession of by former owners who refuse to surrender possession to the authorities of the United States. Some of these lands have been taken possession of by parties claiming ownership, who have subdivided them and conveyed formal title to them. In the last report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, attention was also called to this condition of these lands. The Senate resolution is herewith returned to you.

Very respectfully,
A. PLEASONTON, Commissioner.
Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
SECOND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 18. }

SIR: In the matter of the direct tax levied upon the States and Territories by the act of Congress of Aug. 5, 1861, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., and to communicate the information called for. The following States, included in the list transmitted, have claims against the United States under the act of July 27, 1861:

New-York, balance claimed, $852,948 37. Of this balance the Third Auditor has reported about $521,000 as due. The claim awaits revision in this office.

Wisconsin, balance claimed, $159,649 66.
Virginia, balance claimed, $5,529 01.
Kansas, balance claimed, $2,990 22.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. BRODHEAD, Controller.
Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury.

An Alleged Murderer Released.

At a late hour upon a certain evening during the month of August, 1869, cries of "murder" were heard, and a man named Jas. Woods was seen to beat his wife and pursue her from their residence, a cabin on the rocks in Fortieth-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The following morning the woman was found in a ditch, bruised and bleeding. Subsequently she died. Woods was arrested, and indicted for murder on the 19th of November following, since which time he has been confined in prison. Yesterday he was brought before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District-Attorney Fellows moved for his discharge, saying: "The witnesses who came before the Coroner were the occupants of some of the adjacent shanties, who belong to the poor and migratory class. Since that time they have changed their residences, and can not be found, and there appears to be no prospect that we ever would be able to bring them before your Honor or the jury for trial. I am directed by the principal in the office—Judge Garvin—to say, under the circumstances, after so long a delay, and the defendant now asking for a trial, that we cannot expect to be able to try him. We recommend that he be discharged now on his own recognizance." He was so discharged.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

Meeting of the Twenty-second-Street Organization.

The Charges of Political Corruption Denied—Appeal to Electors—Insult to the State Committee—Disapproval of a Significant Resolution—The New Executive Committee.

The Republican General Committee, of which Hon. Horace Greeley is President, met at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-second-street last evening, Mr. Sinclair Toucey presiding. There was a large attendance of delegates. Soon after the commencement of the proceedings Gen. John Cochrane, Chairman of a subcommittee appointed to reply to charges made against the organization before the State Committee, read a very voluminous and elaborately-prepared document entitled an "Appeal of the Union Republican General Committee of New-York City to the Republican electors of the State of New-York." At the conclusion of the reading of the appeal a delegate named Rittersand, whose part in the proceedings had been apparently prearranged, moved that the appeal be accepted and adopted, and also that copies be printed and sent to the members of the State Committee and circulated throughout the State. He urged the adoption of this motion in very sonorous language, but Mr. Erastus F. Brown, Hon. Isaac Dayton and Mr. Sinclair Toucey stoutly opposed that portion of it directing the forwarding of copies to the State Committee. Twice Mr. Toucey called on Mr. Powell and Gen. Aspinwall to preside, and took the floor himself for the purpose of showing that the sending of copies of the appeal to the State Committee was an insult to the latter body, in view of the fact that it had not taken any decisive action as yet in the matter of reorganization. The obnoxious portion of the motion was subsequently expunged, but was renewed again in a different shape by Mr. Daniel D. Conover, after the appeal was adopted. He introduced a resolution authorizing the Secretary to furnish the local members of the State Committee with copies of the appeal. This was carried by a vote of 47 in the affirmative to 42 in the negative.

THE APPEAL.

The appeal commences with an account of the alleged cause of the disruption to the local Republican Party, after which it reviews the powers of local organizations and the powers of the State Committee, which is styled a "creature of State Conventions." It then continues as follows:

"We now return to the consideration of the proofs and allegations upon which the State Committee threaten to dissolve the present General Committee of New-York, and to organize the City anew. The documents from which they are to be gathered occupy full three months with their dates. They may, therefore, be supposed to contain all that could be alleged against the General Committee, and all the proof that can be produced under the several allegations.

"The fifth and ninth charges in the series of the twelve preferred are as follows:

"*Fifth*—"That persons holding positions in the district associations and in the General Committee, who were discharged from Federal offices by reason of affiliation with the interests of Tammany Hall, have been promptly appointed to office under Controller Connolly, or other Tammany officials, and still hold such offices, Democrats being sometimes removed to give such Republicans their places."

"*Ninth*—"That large numbers of the genuine Republicans took no part in the election of delegates to the General Committee in December last, on account of the frauds and violence referred to, and because they looked for and awaited a reorganization of the party in the City of New-York."

"A careful examination of the papers and documents referred to us by the State Committee reveals no evidence in support of these charges. They should, therefore, be dismissed; unless you adopt the conclusion apparently of the State Committee, that a charge, to be made need not necessarily be true.

"*Eighth*—"That many of the Republican primaries were taken possession of last Fall by the Police force, (in some places eighty to one hundred policemen being present,) who, acting, as they claimed, under orders, forcibly prevented many prominent Republicans from taking part in the selection of delegates; that policemen and known Democrats were allowed to enroll and to vote at such primaries; and in certain districts the true expression was further prevented by false and fraudulent counting."

"This charge is supported by an affidavit that at the primary election in the First Assembly District, policemen appeared in citizens' dress, and that there was greater violence used by the friends of the Committee against their adversaries, than by their adversaries against them; by the statement of ten persons—a self-styled campaign committee—that they had bolted from the regular organization of the Fourth District because it had been corrupted, in their opinion, by feeding on "pap from the breasts of Tammany Hall;" by three affidavits of the forced retreat of Hon. Thomas Murphy and his friends from the primary polls of the Eighteenth District; by four affidavits that irregularities and violence prevailed at the Twelfth District primaries; and by one affidavit that the Nineteenth District primaries were not free of censure. Otherwise it has no support. There are, to be sure, formal statements and affidavits directed to it; but, being without signature and unsworn, we treat their contents as worthless; though, without doubt, they were received as proof by the State Committee.

"*Seventh*—"That at the last November election, in a large number of election districts, especially in the lower part of the City, the straight Democratic ticket, headed by Hoffman and A. Oakey Hall, was issued from Republican boxes in charge of so-called Republicans, who then held and still hold positions as officers or enrolled members in Republican District Associations, and who on election day, not only issued but peddled the Democratic ticket all day."

"But three affidavits are brought to the support of this charge in the First Ward, and which involve in it eight of its nine election districts, and but one affidavit which sustains it in the Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward. No other proof refers to it—unless anonymous statements are to be received as such. There are 387 election districts in the City. We submit to you, therefore, the questionable nature of the motive which, with proof against but nine of the 387, could have prompted the charge that in "a large number" of the whole the Democratic ticket was issued from Republican boxes.

"The single affidavit of Joseph C. Scully shows that on a list of persons proposed for membership in the First Assembly District Association one name was that of James Cherry, a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee. Even if he was elected, which does not appear, it is singular, we suggest, that such an insulated instance, whether of mistake or fraud, in a whole volume of documentary evidence, should have been magnified, through the lens of the advocate, by gentlemen in the assumed capacity of unbiased judges, into credible proof of the second charge, "that certain designated persons, holding positions as officers or members of Republican District Associations, are members of the Tammany Hall General Committee, and are open and known Democrats."

"It is noticeable that the charges thus far considered comprehend allegations, which if proved, would convict of irregularities only—irregularities, such as strife and violence at a primary election; reprehensible means of swaying district associations, and individual favor of the Democratic ticket exceptionally exercised—which, however injurious, and to be reformed, are by no means of such vital energy as to infect the organization of a whole city, and to require its summary dissolution. We now come to consider what evidence there is of the more serious charges of the twelve.

"*First*—"That in every one of the twenty-one Assembly District Associations large numbers of open and self-avowed Democrats are enrolled as members, and take part in the election of officers of the Associations, and in the election of delegates to Republican Nominating Conventions, but on election days vote the Democratic ticket. An illustration is given where, in one Assembly District Association, the roll contains 247 names of Democrats, or of unknown, or fictitious persons; and this district is claimed to be rather exceptionally free from irregularities."

"Without insisting that such an enrollment of Democrats is an evil to be amended, and not a vice that destroys, till charged to be in such numbers as to place the entire body under Democratic control, we direct your attention, fellow Republicans, to the remarkable fact that the malcontents in every one of these twenty-one Assembly Districts who charge that "open and avowed Democrats" are on their rolls, jointly co-operated with us under the direction of the State Convention of 1869 in making them up—that the names they proposed were in every instance entered, and that no one was received to which they objected. The rolls remain as they left them; and if the names of Democrats appear upon them they must surely have been placed there by the very gentlemen who now charge their sin upon us.

"There are twenty-one Assembly District Associations in our City. Their rolls contain nearly 10,000 names. If, therefore, of these twenty-one districts, evidence, at this point, can be found but against two, and if of these 10,000 names, but 132 can be proven to be Democrats, we confidently rely that so far from determining it to be good cause for dissolving our organization, you will judge us worthy of all acceptation. But we ask you to reflect upon the matter, should we concede to each district the fullest proof that can be desired. There would then be only five of the twenty-one districts involved, and only 345 Democratic names revealed among the whole ten thousand enrolled. When you are reminded of the chronic practice with which party leaders regularly invoked, under the former system, gangs of hundreds of Democrats from all parts of the City, to assist them in carrying the Republican Primaries, you will perceive how effectively the new system of enrollment has cured the former evil, and within what a narrow district, and to what a small degree it has reduced the old malady of Democratic interference.

After mention is made of the Commissions which were expected to be controlled by an equal representation from both parties, attention is devoted to other charges as follows:

"*Fourth*—"That of the 159 members of the Republican General Committee of 1870, not less than thirty held relations in the different City Departments with Tammany Hall, and received pay and emoluments from the Democratic Party."

"*Sixth*—"That of the 159 members of the Republican General Committee of 1871, not less than thirty hold offices in the different City and County Democratic Departments."

"Accepting without proof (for the evidence furnishes none) these charges as stated, the answer to the third charge is a conclusive answer to these. But we cannot permit either the malcontents or the indicting committee to escape unquestioned the consequences of their unparalleled temerity. They charge that the Republican General Committee of 1870, and that the Republican General Committee of 1871 is, and that every Republican District Association has been, and continues under Democratic control. If so, how happens it that all the twenty-one Republican Associations thus Democratized together, could not, in two repeated efforts, succeed in returning successively in 1870 and 1871 to their respective General Committees of 159 members each, no more than thirty members in the Democratic interest? and, they only to be scorned and trampled on by the 129 consistent Republicans.

"Two Commissioners—the one of Police, Benjamin F. Manierre, the other of the Fire Department, James Galway—were members of the General Committee of 1870, and continue in that of 1871. Two Commissioners—the one Henry Smith, Commissioner of Police, the other A. B. Cornell, Commissioner, by Democratic appointment, of the Capitol building in Albany—are members of the State Committee; Mr. Cornell its President. There are 159 members of the General Committee and thirty-one members of the State Committee. If, then, the Tammany contagion, which makes every Republican Commissioner a Tammany office-holder, infects all Commissioners alike; how can the State Committee, one-fifteenth part of which is rotten, by any rule dissolve the General Committee, rotten in but one eightieth of its parts? It cannot be contradicted that the delegates to the State Convention at Saratoga, in 1870, from each Assembly District of the twenty-one City Districts, were elected on the call of the General Committee of 1870, by the enrolled members of the District Associations. But the State Committee charges that every one of these Associations, and the General Committee itself was in the interests of Tammany Hall. Now, these very delegates, so charged to have been elected by Tammany votes, made at the Saratoga Convention, six members, or one-fifth part of this very State Committee, to represent the six City Congressional Districts upon it. Hon. A. B. Cornell, President; Hon. Thomas Mulligan, Hon. Hugh Gardner, Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Hon. George Opdyke and Hon. Henry Smith—you are the men. The slime of political corruption is yours, with which you offer to besmear us. We recommend to your digestion, gentlemen of the State Committee, this pungent scripture: "Why beholdest thou the mote in thy brother's eye, and considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite! first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye." But, whether the State Committee shall, for these reasons, dissolve; or whether the National Committee shall be petitioned to dissolve it, are questions, fellow-Republicans, which, of themselves, expose the perverseness of the effort, for the same reasons to dissolve us.

"*Tenth.*—"That petitions presented to the Committee embrace the names of over 10,000 Republicans of the City of New-York, many of them of State and national reputation, praying for reorganization of the party in the City."

"*Eleventh.*—"That nearly or quite one-half of the members of the General Committee for 1870 have formerly requested such reorganization."

"*Twelfth.*—"That a County Convention, representing every Ward in the City, composed of well-known Republicans, has likewise formally asked for a reorganization."

"As the malcontent members of the General Committee of 1870, and those of the County Convention of that year, are included in the 10,000 petitioners for the reorganization of our party in the City, there can hardly remain a doubt that some gentlemen "of State and national reputation" are included in the number. Now, there are thought to be more than 47,000 Republican voters in the City of New-York. It is represented, therefore, that 10,000 of these have prayed for our dissolution. But what, then, of the 37,000 Republicans who have not prayed? Are they to be made no account in the disposition of a General Committee, which they support, and which satisfactorily represents them? But this list has undergone a thorough scrutiny. The names upon it are, by careful count, 6,920—a number so much less than the ten thousand charged, that we must charitably believe the State Committee meant to be understood figuratively, and not as speaking of a real fact. In frequent parts of it, gangs of names by tens and fifties are, to the number of 955, written by the same hand, thus confirming the affidavits in our possession—some that various agents of the malcontents have admitted, and some, of agents themselves, that they wrote them without the knowledge or consent of their owners. The affidavit of another dealer in names shows that he did the work (for which he was employed by the malcontents) of procuring names for "the list" by transcribing them from the City sign-boards. The list itself betrays 112 duplicates of names upon it."

SENSITIVENESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

After the appeal had been adopted, Hon. Isaac Dayton introduced a resolution declaring that the presence of persons in the General Committee, who were office-holders under Tammany Hall, was prejudicial to the best interests of the Committee and to the welfare of the Republican Party. The resolution was viciously voted to lie on the table, and the Secretary, singular to say, refused the reporters permission to copy it, his action being prompted, as alleged, by orders from Mr. Toucey.

THE NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Previous to the close of the meeting a list of gentlemen appointed as members of the Executive Committee, by the President of the Committee, was read by the Secretary, as follows:

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	James Lee.	12.	Thos. Hayes.
2.	George Ross.	13.	Isaac Dayton, John N. Riggins.
3.	John Fitch.	14.	Gen. John Cochrane.
4.	James McLaren.	15.	Joseph B. Pollock, Mathew Wilson.
5.	David Walker.	16.	Gen. John A. Foster, Jesse Fonda.
6.	Thos. W. Love.	17.	Robert Campbell. Morris Ellinger.
7.	Lloyd Aspinwall, Chas. D. Polhamus.	18.	Thos. F. Rightmire, Geo. H. Van Cleft.
8.	Amasa Higgins, Wm. C. Denny.	20.	Andreas Willimann, Wm. A. Dooley.
9.	John M. Costar, P. L. McCombe.	21.	Joseph F. Dewey, Frank Raymond.
10.	Col. Benj. Willis, Stephen H. Knapp.		
11.	Freeman J. Fithian, James L. Hastie.		

New-York Homeopathic Medical College—Commencement Exercises.

The eleventh annual Commencement of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College was held last evening at Association Hall. There was a numerous attendance of the Faculty, and the friends of the graduates, seventeen in number. Rev. John W. Dowling opened the proceedings with prayer. Rev. Dr. John Hall then proceeded to address the graduates who were seated on the front benches. He spoke of the medical pretenders, and compared them to the three classes of literary pretenders in the newspaper world, the cad, the snob and the Bohemian, the characteristics of each class of which he hit off with a master hand, eliciting great laughter and applause. After describing these Francs-Tireurs of journalism and medicine, the speaker sketched the history of homeopathy and eulogized its great founder, Hahnemann. Finally, he impressed upon the graduates to continually cultivate the sciences; for in the medical as well as the other professions the only sure avenues to fame and success were to be found in constant study, and its fruit, practical knowledge.

At the conclusion of Dr. Hall's remarks, the following gentlemen were called on the platform, and received their diplomas:

Oscar M. Barber, Mystic Bridge, Conn.; William C. Bryant, Brooklyn, N. Y., (July 8, 1871;) Edmund Carleton, Jr., New-York, N. Y.; Charles A. Church, Norwich, N. Y.; George M. Dixon, Ripon, Wis.; S. Wardwell Goodrich, Melrose, Mass.; Rollin B. Gray, Brooklyn, N. Y.; John E. Hartranft, Penn's Grove, N. J.; William Lee, Oxford, Ohio; Edwin Lodge, Detroit, Mich.; Julius L. Monmonier, San Francisco, Cal.; E. C. Parke, Yates, N. Y.; Charles F. Scudder, Northport, N. Y., (April 21, 1871;) E. Z. Schmucker, Reading, Penn.; A. T. Schuman, Gardiner, Me.; T. Morris Strong, Ithaca, N. Y.; Armin Uebelacker, German Valley, N. J.

Mr. Brentano, (No. 33 Union-square) has received a large number of foreign papers by the *Russia*. The *Fortnightly Review*, the *Graphic*, (an excellent number, as usual,) the *Illustrated London News*, *Nature*, *Punch*, and the *Saturday Review* are among the new arrivals. The chief European publications are now to be found on Mr. Brentano's counters.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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DIED.

ANDREWS.—Suddenly, on Thursday, March 2, at his residence, No. 220 West 28th-st., James Andrews, Jr.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GAIR.—On the 13th February, at Penketh, Wavertree, near Liverpool, in the 73d year of her age, Elizabeth Greene, widow of Samuel Stillman Gair, Esq.

HUNGERFORD.—Wednesday evening, March 1, Delia A., wife of Uri T. Hungerford.

Services at her late residence, No. 41 New-York-av., on Saturday morning, at 9½ o'clock.

HOSACK.—At Newport, R. I., March 2, Alix H. Hosack, M. D., in his 58th year.

KEYS.—On Wednesday, March 1, of congestion of the brain, Arthur Logan Keys, son of William R. and Eleanor Sarah Keys, aged 2 years and ten months.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 224 West 36th-st., on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

LIVINGSTON.—At Stuttgart, Kingdom of Wurtemberg, on the 13th of February, Caroline de Pau, widow of Henry W. Livingston, of the Manor of Livingston.

MACDONALD.—National Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F. Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral of P. G. Charles Macdonald, on Friday, March 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of All Saints, corner of Henry and Scammel sts. By direction of N. G. Walter L. Smith, Secretary.

POLHEMUS.—Suddenly, at Astoria, L. I., on Thursday, March 2, James S. Polhemus, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Sunday, March 5, at 2 o'clock P. M.

POTTS.—At Hong Kong, China, Dec. 25, 1870, George E., son of the late Rev. Dr. Potts, and of Matilda R. Potts, of this City, aged 31 years.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, March 1, 1871, of pneumonia, George J., son of Andrew and the late Amelia Smith, aged 21 years.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 1,542 Atlantic-av., near Albany-av., on Saturday next, at 2 P. M.

SUMMERFIELD.—At Tremont, Westchester County, New-York, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 28, William Summerfield, in the 56th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at the Presbyterian Church, Tremont, on Friday, March 3, at 11½ o'clock.

STRIKER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 28, Phebe G., wife of George W. Striker, and daughter of the late John G. Mott, in the 52d year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral at the Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 7th-av., corner 39th-st., on Friday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock.

TICE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, 2d inst., Edella M., infant daughter of William R. and Ann Augusta Tice, aged 1 year, 3 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 357 Jay-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

THOMPSON.—On Fourth day, 1st inst., after a short illness, Lucy Thompson, widow of the late Samuel Thompson, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Seventh day, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 127 Willow-st., Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

VANDERHOOF.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 1, after a severe illness, William H. Vanderhoof, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 276 Quincy-st., on Friday, March 3, at 2 o'clock.

Boston papers please copy.

WHITTEMORE.—At Astoria, Wednesday morning, March 1, Horace Whittemore, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Friday, the 3d inst., at 2½ o'clock. The steamer *Sylvan Glen* will leave Peck-slip at 1½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CHINA.

Failure of the Pekin Government to Post Proclamations Upon the Tien-tsin Massacre—Missionary Memorial for Protection—Ill-Treatment of a Missionary at Wuhu—The Hong Kong Banks and Insurance Companies—Suppression of United States Consulate at Saigon.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1870.

Despite the engagements entered into by the Pekin authorities, the edict denouncing the instigators and actors in the Tien-tsin massacre has not been posted throughout the Empire; and worse than that, no copies have been placarded at several points where foreigners are resident. At Shanghai they were affixed to the walls in such a manner that nothing but a careful search could detect them. At Hang-chow and Tung-chow the notification has been simply ignored, the local authorities not going to the trouble of even keeping their word in the letter. As to the interior it is perhaps too much to expect that any very great pains will be taken to circulate a document so distasteful to the masses, but the Government should be compelled to carry out their formal promise "that the proclamation should be posted in all parts of the Empire." A disavowal of Imperial complicity in the outrage, which is popularly supposed to have resulted in the "extermination" of the foreigners at Tien-tsin, would go a considerable way toward checking the growing insolence observable on the part of the more rowdy natives. But the authorities are evidently determined to shirk their duty, and the foreign Ministers seem disinclined to reopen the question. Should the Franco-Prussian war speedily terminate, however, the French Admiral will, I understand, exact an ample satisfaction, CHUNG HOW's pacific mission to Paris notwithstanding.

PRESENT ASPECT OF MISSIONARY MATTERS.

A memorial from the Protestant missionaries has been presented to the foreign Ministers at Peking respecting the present aspect of missionary matters. The signatories take high ground, regretting the change of policy on the part of foreign Governments, which has permitted the Chinese to hamper their efforts as missionaries, in clear contravention of the text and spirit of the existing treaties. Generally speaking, these gentlemen get the cold shoulder when venturing on such representations; but events have favored them lately, and the chances of another massacre are still too great for any Minister to venture on a downright refusal to admit the truth of their complaints. The British Chargé d'Affaires comforts his countrymen in odd fashion. He tells them that he is not afraid, and cannot, therefore, see why they should be; to which they reply, "Come and stay with us awhile and you will find out." Mr. LOW, according to my correspondents at the capital, seems to have no particular policy or opinions at all. He is much influenced by Mr. WADE, and will not, I fancy, venture on any independent line of action, whatever his convictions of its necessity. The Prussians are as usual quietly carrying out their own views, with immense politeness in public, but the most downright dealing in private. Poor France is nowhere just now, and the Chinese unfortunately know this and are insolent accordingly.

ILL-TREATMENT OF A MISSIONARY.

Following the attack on Mr. SEWARD's party at Wuphang, when a mob of boys and beggars threw a considerable number of stones at them *more Chinense*, by way of welcome, comes intelligence of the ill-treatment of a Protestant missionary at Wuhu, on the Yangtzu. Some two months ago another missionary passing that port was arrested without a shadow of reason, charged with opium smuggling, and dragged before a magistrate who released him, but left him to find his way back to his boat through a howling crowd of rowdies who loudly clamored for his life. "Not wishing to cause trouble" he made no complaint of the matter; the result of which impolitic action is that the next gentleman who visited Wuhu received somewhat worse treatment from the same people. He will probably be wiser than to overlook this breach of treaty and good manners.

THE HONG KONG BANKS.

As a matter of interest to your commercial readers, I subjoin the official return of bank notes in circulation and of specie in reserve for our local banks during the past month ending 30th of November:

	Notes.	Specie in Reserve.
Oriental	$247,249	$82,417
Chartered mercantile of India, London and China	674,089	250,000
Chartered of India, Australia and China	149,950	100,000
Hong Kong and Shanghai	1,534,815	600,000
Total	$2,606,102	$1,032,417

whereby they will see that despite the limited number of the community, considerable business is done at this port. The "Oriental" is the Government bank, and, moreover, holds the funds of the Chinese Customs, which report says stand to the personal credit of the Inspector-General, Mr. HART; so that should he be summarily dismissed, he would be able to outflank his employers.

THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

Some idea of the profitable nature of insurance business at Hong Kong may be formed from the fact that at the annual meeting of the China Traders' Insurance Company, (one of four or five rival concerns,) the available net profits, after carrying over one hundred thousand dollars to expense account, was $190,000, of which $142,808 was appropriated as dividend between the few shareholders. The completion of the cables between this port and Shanghai and Singapore will doubtless give a vast impetus to business generally.

UNITED STATES CONSULATES.

I learn from Saigan that the United States Consulate has been suppressed. As the head-quarters of French influence in the East, it would seem wise to at least maintain a Consular Agent at that port. FATSHAN.

Burning of the Shanghai Consulate.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 19.—The Consulate has been totally destroyed by fire. The archives have been burned. The building was uninsured. The cause of the fire was purely accidental.

THE SAGINAW'S CREW.

Commander Sicard's Acknowledgment to the King of Hawaii of his Kindness in Sending a Vessel to their Relief.

The American Minister at Honolulu presented to the King of the Sandwich Islands on Thursday, Jan. 26, Lieut.-Commander SICARD, lately in command of the United States steamer *Saginaw*, in company with Lieut.-Commander GLASS, commanding the *Nyack*, and CALVIN S. MATTOON, our Consul at Honolulu. In acknowledgment of the great kindness shown himself and his officers and crew by the Hawaiian Government, in rescuing them from a desert island in the Pacific, Lieut.-Commander SICARD, as we learn from the Hawaiian *Gazette*, presented to the King the following address:

"In behalf of the Rear-Admiral commanding the United States Pacific Fleet, I desire to thank your Majesty for the most courteous offer of the steamer *Kilauea*, to go to the assistance of the shipwrecked crew of the United States ship *Saginaw*, on Ocean Island. It was a most welcome and opportune relief to the company of United States officers and seamen in distress there, and a proof of your Majesty's friendly feeling toward our navy. I am sure your Majesty's kind and humane intentions were most efficiently carried out by the very capable and intelligent officer sent in command of the *Kilauea*, and by his officers and crew. I must ask your Majesty also to accept my thanks, and those of my officers and men, for the sympathy shown us in our probable distress; and for the personal interest taken by you in the speedy dispatch of the *Kilauea*. Your Majesty's Minister of the Interior also manifested the strongest interest in our relief; and to his energetic and efficient efforts was it due that your intentions was so promptly carried into effect.

"At Ocean Island we recognized your Majesty's ship as soon as she appeared on the horizon, and our feelings of gratitude may be imagined, perhaps, but can only be thoroughly appreciated by those who have been placed in a like situation to our own. On our arrival in port we were welcomed with the most warm-hearted cordiality, and have received abundant proofs of the kind feelings of the Hawaiian people.

"One officer and four men, belonging to my vessel, bravely and generously ventured on a long sea-voyage in a small boat, for the relief of their shipmates; and finally, (with one exception,) made sacrifice of their lives upon the shores of the Island of Kauai. Your Majesty's subjects on that island received the survivor of the boat's crew with great kindness and hospitality; and were most solicitous to recover the remains of my officer and his men, and to inter them in a suitable and Christian manner. I desire again to return thanks for all that has been done for the *Saginaw's* officers and crew."

THE KING'S REPLY.

His Majesty was pleased to reply as follows:

CAPTAIN: I am pleased to see you here today, and congratulate you and the officers of the late United States ship *Saginaw* upon the delivery from their unpleasant position upon a desolate island. I am glad that my Government has been enabled to render you assistance. The officers of your service in this ocean have always shown themselves prompt to go to the assistance of distressed men of all nations, and I have lately had a proof of their prompt humanity in the offer of Capt. TRUXTON, of the ship *Jamestown*, to assist some of my subjects in the Micronesian Islands, and for the efficient aid which he rendered them. Such interchanges tend to promote personal and national friendship.

I sympathize with you, Captain, for the loss of your ship,—a misfortune always keenly felt by a sensitive officer, however unavoidable it may have been. I sympathize with you for the loss of the gallant officer and men who, after a long voyage in an open boat, met their death on the shores of Kauai. Such examples of devotion to duty are a rich legacy to all men. Permit me, Captain, to express a hope, that you and your officers who have shared with you your service in this ocean for some time past, and your peril in your late shipwreck, may live to attain the highest honors in your profession.

The following gentlemen were also presented to His Majesty on the occasion; Lieut.-Commander CHARLES W. CRAVEN, U. S. N.; Lieut. W. J. MOORE, U. S. N.; Ensigns JAMES K. COGSWELL, U. S. N., A. H. PRESCOTT, U. S. N. His Majesty was attended by the Chancellor of the Kingdom, the Cabinet Ministers, the Governor of Oahu, His Majesty's Chamberlain and Col. PRATT.

THE BUILDING RECORD

Proposed New Buildings.

The following is the list of new buildings proposed for erection in this City since the last report, and for the week ending Thursday, March 2, 1871:

BROWN-STONE FRONTS.

Seven first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-second-street, 420 feet east of Sixth-avenue, four stories and basement, 17 and 23 by 60; JOHN C. DONNELLY, owner.

Six first-class dwellings, north-east corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, four stories, 20 by 55; J. E. MCCORMACK, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, north side of Fifty-fifth-street, 270 feet east of Sixth-avenue, four stories, 16.8 by 45; PHILIP FITZPATRICK, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, south side of Seventy-eighth-street, 90 feet west of Madison-avenue, four stories and basement, 15.8 by 55 feet; J. M. STYLES, owner.

Three first-class dwellings, north side Sixty-fifth-street, 150 feet east of Madison-avenue, four stories and basement, 16.8 by 55; S. M. STYLES, owner.

Two first-class dwellings, south side One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 224 feet east of Sixth-avenue, three stories and basement, 18 by 45; SAMUEL CHRISTIE, owner.

One first-class dwelling, north-east corner Third-avenue and Thirty-ninth-street, three stories and basement, 20 by 48; D. H. SCHULTZ, owner.

Five second-class dwellings, south-east corner Sixth-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street, four stories and Mansard, 26.11 by 70, 24.6 by 74, 26 by 92; SCHOELLE BROTHERS, owners.

Five second-class dwellings, north-east corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth-street; four stories, 20 by 50; DANIEL MURRAY, owner.

Two second-class dwellings, south side Fifty-fifth-street, 225 feet east of Second-avenue, four stories, 18 by 50, 20 by 50; JOHN LENIHAN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side Fiftieth-street, 317 feet west of Fifth-avenue, four stories, 24 by 60; JAMES VAN BENSCHOTEN, owner.

One first-class dwelling, south side One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 197.6 feet east of Sixth-avenue, three stories and basement, 18.6 by 45 feet; SAMUEL CHRISTIE, owner.

BRICK FRONTS.

One first-class dwelling, south-west corner, Tenth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, rear, four stories and basement, 25 by 24.8; F. STRODTMAN, owner.

One second-class dwelling, south side of Seventy-sixth-street, 80 feet east of First-avenue, four stories, 15 by 48; LEWIS BECKER, owner.

Two tenement-houses, Nos. 217 and 219 West Thirty-fifth-street, rear, five stories, 16 by 25 and 26 by 25; JOHN G. LINDEMAN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 226 West Twentieth-street, rear, four stories, 25 by 25; PHILIP HERMAN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 60 First-street, five stories, 25 by 60; N. SEGER, owner.

One tenement-house, north side, Fortieth-street, 72 feet east of Tenth-avenue, four stories, 28 by 52; JOHN H. TIETGEN, owner.

One tenement-house, No. 115 West Twenty-seventh-street, four stories, 25 by 50; ARMA KENT, owner.

Five stores and tenements, north-east corner of First-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, five stories, 24.8 by 60; SMITH & SON, owners.

Three stores and tenements, south-east corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets, five stories, 25 by 54, 25 by 47; ROBERT BOYD, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 94 Pitt-street, five stories, 25 by 54; JOSEPH MOSBACH, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 157 Washington-street, five stories, 25.3 by 60; CHARLES DENISEN, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 160 East Broadway, five stories, 25.6 by 40; P. H. SCHULER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 126 West Nineteenth-street, four stories, 25 by 60; E. P. WHEELER and MARY SMITH, owners.

One store and tenement, No. 10 Goerck-street, five stories, 25 by 74; PAUL HOFFMAN, owner.

One store and tenement, east side Seventh-avenue, four stories, 25 by 50.2; G. SOMMER, owner.

One store and tenement, No. 70 Division-street, five stories, 25 by 60; FREDERICK AHRENS, owner.

One second-class store, No. 506 Pearl-street, (front,) three stories, [illegible] by 45; CHARLES H. JACOBUS, owner.

One factory, No. 506 Pearl-street, (rear,) three stories, 20 by 63; CHARLES H. JACOBUS, owner.

One factory, south side Houston-street, 75 feet east of Goerck-street, five stories, 25 by 130; KEHR KELLNER & CO., owners.

One factory, No. 45 Ann-street, rear, four stories, 25 by 38; J. F. L. DOHRENWENDT, owner.

One stable, north side Forty-seventh-street, 175 feet west of First-avenue, three stories, 25 by 26; MICHAEL FOGARTY, owner.

One stable, south side One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, 197 feet 6 inches east of Sixth-avenue, rear, two stories, 26 by 18; SAMUEL CHRISTIE, owner.

One stable, south side Forty-seventh-street, 74 feet west of Second-avenue, two stories, 6.6 by 10; H. BRANDES, owner.

FRAME BUILDINGS.

Four second-class dwellings, west side of Eighth-avenue, 50 feet south of Fifty-eighth-street, two stories, 20 by 50, 15 by 26, and 50 by 26; WILLIAM BEDELL, owner.

One second-class dwelling, north side of Seventy-first-street, 163 feet east of First-avenue, two stories, 25 by 27.6; CATHARINE HUBERT, owner.

One stable, south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, 88 feet west of First-avenue, two stories, 12 by 20; Mr. FULLING, owner.

RECAPITULATION.

Total No. buildings	75	Tenement-houses	6
Brown-stone fronts	29	Stores and tenements	15
Brick fronts	30	Stores	1
Frame buildings	6	Factories	3
First-class dwellings	28	Stables	4
Second-class dwellings	18		

Alterations in Buildings.

For the week ending Thursday, March 2, 1871, the following are the only plans of importance for alterations in buildings submitted at the Department in this City. No alterations are reported where the expense incurred does not exceed the sum of $1,000:

One brick store, Nos. 266 and 267 Broadway, four stories, 25 by 50, extension in rear, 25 by 11; B. WATERBURY, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 311 Eighth-avenue, 17.6 by 48, three stories, store to be made on first floor; Mr. HALL, owner.

Four brick stores, Nos. 203, 205, 207 and 209 Greene-street, two stories, 18.6 by 40, one story to be added to each house; WM. E. COOK, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 129 Broome-street, two stories and attic, 20 by 32, one story to be added; WM. CARL, owner.

One brick store, No 255 Pearl-street, four stories, 25 by 90, building damaged by fire to be repaired; Mr. ROWE, owner.

Two brick stores and dwelling, Nos. 165 and 167 Eighth-avenue, 28 feet by 34, side walls to be raised and a Mansard roof built; F. F. JEREMIAH, owner.

One brick building, stores and offices, four stories, 26 by 58, No. 2 Bond-street, extension on rear, 26 by 42, height of present building; ANTHONY S. HOPE, owner.

One brick packing-house, Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Forsyth-street, three stories, 75 by 100, front of building taken out, also portion of rear wall and rebuilt, first story to be iron in front and story raised; PIERSON S. HALSTEAD, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 54 East Eleventh-street, three stories and attic, 28 by 74, one story with Mansard roof to be raised and extension on rear to be carried up the same height as main building; AUGUSTE FERRAN, owner.

One brick and frame building, No. 316 West Forty-second-street, three stories, 20 by 35, extension on rear, 20 by 40, and 20 feet height; ALEX. VAN RENSSALEAR, owner.

One brick factory, No. 194 East Eleventh-street, (rear,) four stories, 25 by 27, to be remodeled for a dwelling; PAUL BRUDER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 109 Ludlow-street, three stories, 20 by 40, extension 20 by 14 and 18 feet high; PETER DIEHL, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 196 Stanton-street, three and a half stories, 25 by 36, attic to be raised and extension on rear 25.6 by 18, height to correspond with main building; JOSEPH MOSBACH, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 198 Stanton-street, three stories, 25 by 38, one story to be raised and extension in rear 24.6 by 16, height to correspond with main building; JOHN MOSBACH, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 3 Essex-street, three stories, 22 by 27, extension in rear 22 by 16, height to correspond with main building; LUDWIG KNOTH, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 151 First-avenue, four stories, 23 by 42, store to be made in basement and extension in rear 10 by 19 and 10 feet high; ERNST OHL, owner.

One brick store No. 809 Broadway, four stories, 25 by 60, store made in front and one story added to extension in rear; BRINCK & RUSSELL, owners.

One brick store and dwelling south-east corner of Lewis and Delancey streets, two and a half stories, 17 feet 8 inches by 52, one and half stories to be added and extension in the rear; FRANK SILBERT, owner.

One brick factory, No. 10 West Fourth-street, two stories 22 feet 6 inches by 40, extension in rear 22 by 35, height 22 feet; J. P. QUINN, owner.

One brick dwelling No. 132 Wooster-street, two stories 18 by 25, one story to be added; ASHER HECHT, owner.

One brick dwelling No. 1,935 Third-avenue, three stories, 24 by 50, store to be made in front and one story added; L. ADAMS, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 20 Second-street, three stories, 18.6 by 40, extension in rear 11.6 by 18, height 27 feet; Mr. NEIMAN, owner.

One brick house, No. 259 Sixth-avenue, three stories, 24 by 40, extension on rear 18 by 18, 9 feet high; JOHN DRESSLER, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 85 Spring-street, three and a half stories, 25 by 50; building to be remodeled for stores and offices.

One brick store and dwelling north-west corner of Sixth-avenue and Nineteenth-street, three stories, 21 by 48, extension in rear 21 by 36.10, 12 feet high; RICHARD MEALES, owner.

One brick dwelling, No. 17 East Seventeenth-street, two and one-half stories, 25 by 30, and one-half story to be added; Mrs. LAIMANDE, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 292 Sixth-avenue, three stories, 17 by 37, extension in rear 17 by 31; JOHN PATTERSON, owner.

One brick store and dwelling, No. 199 Third-avenue, three stories, 18 6 by 56, two stories to be added to extension in rear; JOHN D. OTTIWELL, owner.

One frame dwelling, south side of One Hundred and Fortieth-street, 350 feet west of Boulevard, three stories, 40 by 25, extension to be built in rear, 40 by 40, three stories high; THOMAS C. FIELDS, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Since the last report and for the week ending Thursday, March 2, 1871, the following buildings in this City have been reported as unsafe, in the particulars annexed, at the office of JAMES M. MACGREGOR, Superintendent of the Department of Buildings:

Stone-street, No. 35, GEO. STILLWAGEN, owner; flooring third and fourth floors unsafe.

Pearl-street, No. 486, JAS. PRIOR, owner; rear wall and north gable wall cracked and bulged.

Mulberry-street, No. 20, D. GILMARTIN, owner; rotten foundation south end of front.

One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, building south-west corner Third-avenue, JOHN ADRIANCE, owner; north wall cracked and settled.

Beekman-street, No. 29, Jas. Conner estate; front overhanging, lintels broken.

Wooster-street, No. 213, AMOS R. ENO, owner; front wall bulged and out of plumb.

Pearl-street, No. 487, Mrs. R. DEVLIN, owner; wall overhanging, coping loose.

Park-street, No. 34, A. SCHERMANN, owner; front wall badly bulged and overhanging.

East Ninth-street, No. 66, GEO. SLOANE, owner; rear wall cracked and band broken.

Fulton-street, No. 44, Rev. C. S. POMEROY, owner; floor-beams, first story, insufficiently supported.

Barclay-street, No. 6, N. C. BISHOP, owner; west and east walls cracked, and band broken.

Park-street, (rear,) No. 29, CHAS. TORREY, owner; coping loose.

City Hall-place, No. 22, CHAS. W. TORREY, owner; front wall settled, water-table and lintels broken.

City Hall-place, No. 28, JOHN MITCHELL, owner; building settled, sills, posts and cornices rotten.

City Hall-place, (rear,) No. 34, MICHAEL DUANE, owner; window-sills broken.

Broadway, No. 1,311, P. DRENNEN, owner; north wall broken and bulged.

Sixth-avenue, No. 602, R. A. WITTHAMS, owner; lintel course cracked and broken.

One Hundred and Third-street, building north side, 65 feet west of Third-avenue, CHAS. H. BEMAN, owner; rear wall settled.

Third-avenue, building north-west corner of One Hundred and Third-street, CHAS. H. BEMAN, owner; front and rear walls sprung and cracked.

Pearl-street, No. 485, H. H. FELAMAN, owner; coping loose and cornice rotten.

West-street, No. 203, JAMES R. RADFORD, owner; north extension wall cracked and bulged.

Broadway, No. 566, GILES BLAQUE, Jr., owner; front and rear walls cracked.

Thomas-street, (rear,) No. 46, GABRIEL AIGUIER, owner; front wall cracked.

UNSAFE CHIMNEYS.

Jay-street, Nos. 47 and 49, Rhinelander estate, owner; Monroe-street, No. 21, Margaret O'Neil, lessee; Madison-street, No. 191, John H. Williams, owner; Wooster-street, No. 214, A. C. Kingsland & Sons, owners; Jersey-street, No. 1, Mrs. White, owner; Jay-street, No. 19, John Connolly, owner; Greenwich-street, No. 343, John Connolly, owner; Pearl-street, No. 487, Mrs. R. Devlin, owner; City Hall-place, No. 38, Mrs. R. Devlin, owner; Park-street, No. 34, A. Schermann, owner; Sixth-avenue, No. 461, Mrs. Heymann, owner; Harrison-street, No. 3, James Dunn, owner; Park-street, rear, No. 27, St. Andrew's Church, owner; Park-street, rear, No. 29, Charles Torrey, owner; Gold-street, No. 28, Dr. Magie, owner; City Hall-place, No. 28, John Mitchell, owner; City Hall-place, rear, No. 34, Michael Duane, owner; City Hall-place, front, No. 34, Michael Duane, owner; Broadway, No. 1,311, P. Drennen, owner; Broadway, No. 347, Jas. R. Whiting, owner; City Hall-place, front, No. 19, W. C. Flanagan, owner; City Hall-place, rear, No. 19, W. C. Flanagan, owner; Broadway, No. 566, Giles Blague, Jr., owner; Thomas-street, No. 36, Julian Crevier, Jr., agent; Thomas-street, No. 42, J. Weathersby, owner; Thomas-street, No. 44, Gabriel Alguier, owner; Thomas-street, front, No. 46, Gabriel Alguier, owner; Thomas-street, rear, No. 46, Gabriel Alguier, owner.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Proposed Reform of the Canal System—$200,000 Offered for the Present Post-Office Site—The Peace Between France and Prussia.

The regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday afternoon, Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE presiding. Mr. DAVID J. ELY was elected a member, and a resolution was adopted changing the hour of meeting to 2½ o'clock. Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, the Chairman of Committee No. 6, reported an amendment to the Constitution with reference to the State Canals, as follows:

In order that the tolls on the canals of the State may be reduced, so as to meet the requirements of commerce, and prevent the diversion thereof from this State, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall borrow, on the credit of the State, such sums as may be necessary for the paying the Canal and General Fund debts now charged on the canals, as the same shall fall due by the issue and sale of bonds or certificates of stock, having forty years to run from this date, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. For the payment of the principal whereof at maturity a sinking fund of one per cent. per annum shall be established, and the tolls of the canals shall be fixed from time to time by the Canal Board, at rates sufficing, as near as may be, to provide only for said sinking fund, the interest on the debt so created, and the expense of keeping the canals in repair.

Mr. S. B. RUGGLES spoke in favor of the report, and it was adopted.

A motion that the report be sent in the form of a memorial to the Legislature, was also adopted.

On motion of Mr. S. B. RUGGLES, the following was adopted.

Resolved, That canals, railways and telegraphs form parts of one common system of commercial machinery for facilitating and cheapening the commerce interchanging between nations the varied products of the globe, and any facility afforded to any part benefits the whole; that any needless imposition of tolls, expenses or other charges on any part of that system is the fruit of a policy unfit for the present enlightened age, and injurious to the general welfare and advancing civilization of the human race.

Mr. A. A. LOW, from the Committee appointed to secure the site for a new Chamber of Commerce, presented the following memorial:

To the Honorable, the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled:

The memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York respectfully represents:

First—That in the year 1860 the Government of the United States was in quest of a suitable location for the Post-office of this City; that the amount of money at the command of the Post-office Department was limited to $200,000, and that the present site could only be had for $250,000.

Second—That this Chamber had always taken great interest in the location of the Post-office by memorial and by committee, seeking to influence the decisions of the Government, but that as a corporate body, it had no funds to aid in the purchase of a building, however desirable it might be.

Third—That when the choice of the Postmaster-General was made, and it was determined to buy the church and grounds on Nassau-street, between Cedar and Liberty streets, if the bankers, insurance companies, merchants and others would subscribe the sum of $50,000, and thus bring it within the control of the Post-office Department, so unanimous was the desire of the community for the present site, that the amount was immediately raised and applied to its purchase.

Fourth—That in consequence of the unfitness of the building, and its inadequate accommodations for the growing business of the Department, several years since Commissioners were appointed by Congress to select another location, at once central and commodious, upon which to erect a building that would answer the needs of the Department, and be creditable in its exterior appearance and internal arrangements to the chief commercial City of the country.

Fifth—That the attention of the Commissioners was at once fixed upon a portion of the City Park, the President of this Chamber uniting with the other members of a Commission in asking of the City authorities the surrender of a plot of ground that would have been worth millions of dollars—not less than $2,000,000 certainly—for the moderate sum of $500,000, and the City authorities, with a most becoming liberality, consented to the sale.

Sixth—That when the new edifice is completed and the old site is abandoned, the United States will hold in possession a piece of real estate that will be no longer required for a Post-office, but will be of great value to the Chamber of Commerce, which represents in its membership the various interests that were contributory to its original purchase.

Seventh—That such of the contributors as survive and can be reached by your memorialists, have assigned to this Chamber whatever claims in equity their various subscriptions give them to the premises henceforth to be disused as a Post-office, as will be seen by a copy of the paper hereto annexed.

Eighth—That in view of this claim in equity, if your honorable bodies will be pleased so to consider it; and in view of the very great liberality exercised by the City of New-York, through its legally-constituted authorities, in yielding a portion of the public domain for the uses of the General Government at a nominal price, your memorialists respectfully ask that they may be permitted to buy the present Post-office site for the sum it originally cost the United States Government—viz.: $200,000.

Ninth—That such action on the part of the General Government will be instrumental in advancing the usefulness of this Chamber, and be accepted by our community as a fitting return for the consideration which has been shown to the General Government by the City in providing for an important branch of the public service.

Tenth—That the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New-York, in thus appealing to Congress, presents itself as a representative of the commercial Metropolis of the United States, which contributes most largely to the revenue of the Government, whose influence has always been manifested in the interests of law and order, and when our institutions were imperilled by civil war was loyally and earnestly exerted in support of the Union and the Constitution.

And your memorialists respectfully urge that, by granting their prayers, Congress will be the means of extending more widely the benefits of an organization that ante-dates the Revolution, and by securing to it a proper site for a new and costly fire-proof building for preserving the valuable archives and portraits which once have been scattered by fire, and are still exposed to untimely loss.

The memorial was received and adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. BIERWIRTH, expressive of congratulation at the ratification of the treaty of peace between France and Prussia.

Certain sentiments in the resolution congratulating Germany on her marvelous success, were objected to by several members, and the resolution was after discussion referred to Committee No. 4 to report at a future meeting.

A resolution was offered that in future the members who address the Chamber be limited in their speeches to five minutes, unless by consent of the Chamber.

On motion the resolution was laid over for consideration at the next meeting, and the Chamber adjourned.

Custom-House Affairs—The Congressional Investigation.

Collector MURPHY did not return to the City yesterday, as was expected, having been detained in Washington by official business. Deputy Collector JOHN R. LYDECKER, who went on with Mr. MURPHY, in obedience to the summons of the Committee on Retrenchment, returned yesterday morning. On the arrival of the Collector at Washington on Tuesday, he found that no preparations had been made for an examination that day, but, as his time was valuable, he procured a session of the Committee, at which the testimony of Mr. LYDECKER was taken. He was examined principally in relation to the manner in which business was transacted at the Custom-house, and pointed out the laws governing the course of the Collector, notably section 50 of the act of 1799, which authorizes the landing of permitted goods; that is, merchandise on which the duty has been paid, after sunset, defining the difference, as understood at the Custom-house, between the words "license" and "permit;" also section 56 of the same act, which directs the Collector to take possession of goods unclaimed after fifteen days have elapsed since the entry of the vessel; also the act of Aug. 3, 1854, which authorizes the Collector to take immediate possession of merchandize when the shipper consents to the landing thereof, immediately upon the mooring of the vessel to the wharf; also the act of March 2, 1861, which simply modifies the rule as to the time which must elapse before unclaimed goods can be taken possession of by the Collector.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday (March 2) was fair, but nothing of special interest occurred. The location of the property offered, with the exception of one lot sold by Mr. BLEECKER, was not particularly desirable, and, as a natural consequence, buyers were not numerous. The following were the sales of the day:

MULLER, WILKINS & CO., by order of the executors of PHILIP HARMON, deceased, disposed of property situated respectively on East Houston, Duane and Henry streets, in this City, details in regard to which will be found below. The Henry-street property, it is said, was purchased by Mr. GOLDSTEIN, agent of the estate. The same firm also offered four lots located on the west side of First-street, Brooklyn, with water rights in the East River known as LAURENCE & FAULK's ship-yard, and sixteen lots on the other side of the street extending through to Second-street and forming the block front on North Fifth-street. The first-named lots were sold together for $45,000, to Mr. A. S. THORP, who also purchased one of the other lots, 25 by 75, on the north-east corner of Fifth and First streets. The remaining lots were then withdrawn. Both these last sales were supposed to have been effected in the interest of the heirs to the Harmon property, as the Brooklyn realty belonged also to that estate. Mr. MULLER in addition, by order of DANIEL O'CONNER, executor, sold a plot of ground (four lots) on the south-east corner of Water and Montgomery streets, with the buildings thereon, (comparatively worthless,) to ELIAS KAHN, for $13,400.

The only other sale made was one by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., at public auction, a lot on the north side of Fifty-eighth-street, between Sixth and Seventh-avenues, sold to Mr. GRIFFITH ROWE, for $7,900. The business for the week is now about closed.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-street reports having recently sold at private sale two lots on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street, and one lot in the rear, south side of Seventy-sixth-street, all full lots, for $42,000.

Exchange Sales—Thursday, March 2.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4 3-story brick stores, 3-story brick front dwelling and 2 lots, Nos. 381 and 383 East Houston-st., s. e. corner Willett-st., sold in one parcel, lots together 37.3x65x37.11x65; M. H. Lichtenstein, purchaser	$18,500
4-story brick store and lot No. 401 East Houston-st., s. w. corner Sheriff-st., lot 20x60.6; M. Goldstien, purchaser	14,000
5-story brick house and irregular lot, No. 71 Duane-st., n. s., between Rose and William sts., adjoining Shakespeare Hotel, lot 20 ft. front by about 35 in rear, depth about 72 ft., John Lehmaier, purchaser	12,300
2½-story brick-front house and lot, s. s., No. 294 Henry-st., 95 ft. 3 inches e. of Scammel-st., adjoining All Saints Church, lot 23.3x96.10, M. Goldstein, purchaser	7,700
5 lots with buildings thereon, adjoining above, s. s. Henry-st., Nos. 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, lots each 24x96.10, $4,700 each, M. Goldstein, purchaser	23,500
4 lots with buildings thereon, s. e. corner Water and Montgomery sts., known as Nos. 597, 599, 601, and 603 Water-st., lots together 83.4x70, sold in one parcel, Elis Kahn, purchaser	13,400

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 lot n. s. 58th-st., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.5, Griffith Rome, purchaser	$7,900

BROOKLYN.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

4 lots w. s. 1st-st., n. w. corner North 5th-st., with water right in East River in front, lots each 25x100, sold together, supposed nominal sale, A. S. Thorp	$45,000
1 lot e. s. 1st-st., n. e. corner North 5th-st., 25x75, supposed nominal sale, same buyer as above	2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON 57TH-ST., (north side,) about 125 feet east of Broadway, also lot on the north side of 57th-st. through to 58th-st., about 175 feet west of 7th-av. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FIVE-story and basement Dorchester-stone front store, No. 503 Broome-st., south-west corner of South 5th-av. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale, in 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; it is 21.10½x55 feet; is well built, and arranged in good order; price reasonable and terms easy. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a first-class four-story brown-stone house, in perfect order, and with all modern improvements; early possession. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, in Harlem, painted and decorated throughout, and in perfect order. Price $13,000; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to HARRIOT & NOYES, No. 19 New-st.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED, as heretofore, to give his personal attention to selling and renting City and country property; auction sales at Exchange Sales-room; also sales of furniture at residences. A. JOURNEAY, 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, four four-story Dorchester front houses, north-west corner of 54th-st. and Madison-av., corner included, 25x55; all trimmed in hard-wood. Inquire of the owner on the premises, J. C. SARES.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON CHURCH-st., from Cedar to Thames, 103 feet front by 46 feet on Cedar-st. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 9 College-place.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, No. 158 Franklin-st.; house 25 feet front, lot 25x87.2; valuable for business purposes. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN New-York, corner of Lexington-av. and 46th-st. Apply in basement.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 15 AND 17 Harrison-st. Apply to SAMUEL WOOD, No. 176 Broadway.

BOND-ST. PROPERTY.—SEVERAL pieces near Broadway for sale.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

ALLEN & BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
AND
AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 96 BROADWAY,
offers for sale the following first-class residences:

E. 26th-st., n. Madison-av.
W. 39th-st., n. 7th-av.
W. 41st-st., n. 7th-av.
W. 49th-st., n. 5th-av.
W. 49th-st., n. 6th-av.
W. 50th-st., n. 5th-av.
W. 53d-st., n. 5th-av.
E. 54th-st., n. Madison-av.

Also a neat four-story high-stoop house on East 38th-st., near Lexington-av., $18,000.

Also a number of other houses and lots in desirable location for sale.

FRANK G. BROWN, Son of Lewis B. Brown, Esq.
DAVISON BROWN, Son of Stewart Brown, Esq.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
No. 100 Broadway, New-York.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON BOND AND MORTGAGE,
ON WELL-LOCATED REAL ESTATE IN THIS CITY OR BROOKLYN.
IMPROVED PROPERTY, STORES OR DWELLINGS PREFERRED.

None but first-class applications will be entertained; no bonus required. Principals only.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 100 Broadway.

W. H. FALCONER'S
REAL ESTATE OFFICE,
No. 100 4th-av., near 12th-st.
(Established 1853.)
Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 31 Pine-st.,
Offers several valuable vacant lots and plots of ground, as follows: In 45th, 55th, 103d, 108th, 117th, 118th, 125th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 145th and 150th sts. Also, lots on Boulevard.

ACT PROMPTLY AND BUY A HOME CHEAP.—WARD & OGDEN offer the following houses at reduced valuations for sale:

41st-st., near 5th-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 22 feet front, all improvements	$28,000
38th-st., one block west of Broadway, four-story brick and brown-stone English basement, frescoed and finished elegantly, with all improvements, including furniture	21,000
27th-st., near Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 25x60x100, all improvements	27,000
Lexington-av., near 56th-st., brown-stone high-stoop, 20x45x100, frescoed, all improvements	20,000
49th-st., near Lexington-av., three-story brick and brown-stone, 19x50x100, complete with all improvements	17,000
60th-st., few doors from 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, finished elegantly in rose-wood, 20x60x100, complete with all improvements, in fee	42,000
52d-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x56x100, all improvements, and in good order, in fee	35,000
29th-st., near Lexington-av., brick and brown-stone high-stoop, 22x50x100, all improvements, prime order, very desirable, in fee	19,000
50th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone high-stoop, 21x56x100, hard-wood finish, all improvements, lease ground	23,500

Office Broadway, corner 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, the four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 13 West 28th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.; house 25x65 feet, conveniently arranged and in perfect order throughout, containing all modern improvements, including Baker & Smith's steam-heating apparatus; lot 25x98.9. To be seen by permit only. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or JOSEPH P. BAKER, (Arnold, Constable & Co.,) No. 309 Canal-st., New-York.

A.—BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS., 47TH-ST.—Two medium-sized four-story desirable dwellings; one furnished, one unfurnished; location unexceptionable; prices reasonable; terms easy; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 39TH-ST., JUST WEST OF 5th-av., a four-story brown-stone house, of full width and modern build and finish; price, $60,000 including superior mirrors, chandeliers and gas-fixtures and cornices. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PARK-AV., NEAR 37TH-ST.—A SUPERIOR, full-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, elegant order, with or without furniture; price reasonable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR 46TH-ST.—AN elegant medium-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, for sale cheap, with or without new furniture. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—12TH-ST. AND 5th-av., a first-class large three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, extra width. For particulars and permit apply to owner, Room 10, No. 180 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., by order of executors, a first-class four-story brown-stone front house. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LEASE—ONE COLUMBIA College lot, 292 feet from 5th-av., on 50th-st. Apply to JOHN B. COLES, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

LONG BRANCH.—FOR SALE ON THE sea front, south of and near the West End Hotel, one of the most desirable and finest places at the Branch, large house, most completely and well built, now in good order, containing fine kitchen, very large laundry with stationary wash-tubs, having hot and cold water; two bath-rooms, eleven bedrooms, a very fine dining-room facing the ocean; large ice-house, filled, with cold room in same connecting with kitchen by brick archway; stable, with two rooms for coachmen; about four acres of land, all in perfect order; a very desirable property.

Other cottages, varying in prices and well located, for sale or to rent furnished; also lots or plots of acres for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

HOUSE AND STABLE.—FOR SALE OR to let on the Hudson, a new house within ten minutes' walk of Dobb's Ferry Station, and near the residences of Messrs. Sidney A. Appleton, Mackenzie and others; good view of the river and healthy position; house 31x40, Mansard roof, twelve rooms; lot 300x150; stable for four horses; situated on a farm of eighty acres, upon which pasturage, rights of way, &c., will be given to the occupant; price, $15,000; if not sold before April 1, to be rented for $1,000 a year. Address DUDLEY FIELD, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—A Gothic stone cottage, with two and a half acres of land in good order, with plenty of fruit and shade trees; gas in the house, and contains seven rooms; also, barn, with accommodations for three horses and room for coachman; distance, three-quarters of a mile from station. For terms and further information apply at No. 56 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY and French-roof house, situated on Grove-st., near William, East Orange, N. J., commanding an extensive view of the Orange Mountains and surrounding country; lot 72x250, handsomely laid out; fruit and ornamental trees; price $12,000; terms easy. Apply on premises, or of H. C. MEYER & CO., No. 184 Water-st., New-York.

ANOTHER BARGAIN.—AN ELEGANT modern French-roof dwelling of twelve rooms; speaking-tubes, range, hot and cold water, laundry, heater, &c., &c., in excellent order, in Elizabeth, N. J., for sale at a great bargain; only $1,000 cash, balance on easy payments; price $12,000.
S. DINGEE & CO., No. 82 Cedar-st., or
MILLER & YOUNG, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE (TEN rooms) and stable, with five or eleven acres of land, situate on the west side of Great Neck, Long Island, fifteen miles from New-York, about ¾ mile from the steam-boat landing, and two miles from depot; neighborhood first class; fine view of and near the water; property belonging to estate of Edward L. Tredwell, deceased. Apply to L. M. DAVENPORT, 58 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE LATE George P. Mills at Bell Port, Long Island, containing about 100 acres, in a good state of cultivation, on which is a modern built house, out-buildings, &c.; the place is a desirable one, being near the South Bay. For further particulars inquire of JOHN SWAN, No. 33 Fulton-st., New-York; or address JESSE MILLS, Bell Port, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE late Admiral Bell, near Newburg; fine house, built in the most substantial and complete manner, containing fifteen rooms, carriage-house, stable, &c.; commanding 4½ acres of ground, handsomely laid out, commanding very beautiful and extensive views of the Hudson River, inland, &c.; price $17,000; terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—LLEWELLYN Park, Orange, N. J., on Tulip-av.; English cottage-residence, all improvements, ten rooms, finished in oiled pine, stables, forest-trees, magnificent views, fifty acres pleasure grounds adjoining.
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK—THE MOST successful and accessible suburb of New-York, forty minutes from City Hall; high ground, commanding fine views; desirable building sites, near station.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT SPUYTEN DUYVIL FIVE minutes' walk from station, a house of eleven rooms, with one acre of ground and out-buildings; all in good order. Apply to W. GALE, No. 451 Broome-st., corner Mercer.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, FOUR adjoining lots on Chelsea-av., near the sea; each 50 feet front by about 140 feet deep. Address or apply to GLENN & CO., No. 726 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

YONKERS.—HOUSES OF ALL SIZES AND descriptions for sale or rent; if you want a house cheap, apply to J. YOUMANS, Agent, at Yonkers.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at

BAYONNE,
BERGEN POINT,
ELIZABETH,
ROSELLE,
WESTFIELD,
FANWOOD,
PLAINFIELD,
DUNNELLEN,
SOMERVILLE,
CLINTON.

Lots and Houses. Fine building sites, with land by the acre. Also, fine farms, improved. A full description of property can be seen at this office. This line of road offers special inducements to persons desiring a country home. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 119 Liberty-st.
A. D. HOPE,
General Agent.

Also, a large number of HOUSES and LOTS at Newark, N. J., for sale or to let.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP, forty minutes from City Hall, on Jersey Heights, Jersey City; two story, attic and basement; furniture for sale. Apply to GEORGE W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room No. 5.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT DARIEN, CONN., ONE AND A half miles from Stamford, the large and beautiful house erected by and used as a residence by the late Nathaniel Weed. The grounds leading from the main road to the waters of the Sound (affording facilities for fishing and bathing) are stocked with pear, apple and cherry trees, and small fruits in abundance. The evergreens and hedges are equal to any in the State. The house, about fifty feet square with two wings, contains over twenty spacious rooms, besides the basement floor. On the premises are stable, granaries, poultry, ice, boat and Summer houses. A part of the furniture might, if desired, remain in the house. Possession given when required. For terms apply on the premises.

A SUMMER RESORT TO LET—NEAR Mount Vernon, 1½ miles from depot, a large country-seat, consisting of large and one medium-sized house; both fully furnished and containing every convenience; also stable, barns, ice-houses, &c., and from 10 to 100 acres, as may be desired. The grounds are of the most romantic character, and the whole forms a most delightful residence for private parties, or boarding purposes. Will be leased from one to three years, on very reasonable terms.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET AT RYE, ON THE MILTON road, ten minutes' walk from the depot, a good and convenient house, containing twelve rooms; cistern and well water brought into the house; carriage-house, good garden, fruit trees, pasture for cow, three acres of ground, &c.; a very pleasant and healthy place; rent $800 per annum. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., or to Mr. FIELD, ticket agent, Rye Depot.

TO LET—AT HARRISON, ON NEW-HAVEN Railroad, a convenient and roomy house, (12 rooms;) good garden, fruit, out-buildings, pasture for cow, &c.; very pleasant, convenient and healthy, three minutes' walk from depot; rent $750 per annum. Inquire of WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., or W. N. SEYMOUR, ticket agent at the Station, who will show the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house, corner of 1st-av. and 84th-st.; all improvements; good location; rent, $700. Also, three-story and basement, No. 407 East 84th-st.; rent, $800. Also, two-story French attic and basement brick house, with or without stable, on Grand Boulevard, 11th-av. and 141st-st.; rent, $700. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO RENT ON STATEN ISLAND—A fully-furnished house, with three-quarters of an acre of ground attached, on the terrace at New-Brighton, three minutes' walk of the ferry; also, a house with five acres of ground attached on the Clove Road, twenty minutes' walk of West Brighton Landing. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

JAMAICA, L. I.—FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE residence, in perfect order; gas throughout; pleasant and attractive surroundings, in most eligible portion of village; five minutes' from the depots, and convenient to the City; rent, $650. Apply on the premises, or to owner, E. A. BRINCKERHOFF, Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard-st.

TO LET AT WEST CHESTER—THE country residence situated on the corner of the William's Bridge and Boston post roads, (about a mile from William's Bridge Station,) consisting of a large dwelling-house, gardener's lodge, stable and large garden. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET FOR $325—A DESIRABLE country place, in healthy location, 32 miles from City; house, (10 rooms,) carriage-house, stable, fine garden, and fruit in abundance; half a mile from railroad depot. Apply at coal office, foot 5th-st., East River.

AN ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE to let or lease on Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts., for two or three years, to a small private family only. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 39 EAST 33D-ST., BETWEEN Madison and 4th avs., four-story English basement house. Apply to JAMES D. RAY, No. 41 Liberty-st., second floor.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—ON JERSEY Heights, Jersey City, two-story attic and basement house in good condition; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 40 Park-row, Room 5.

TO LET—NO. 115 EAST 25TH-ST. CAN BE seen between 12 M. and 2 P. M. Inquire of SAMUEL WOOD, No. 176 Broadway.

TO LET—NO. 170 6TH-AV., NORTH-EAST corner of 12th-st., store and dwelling; building 20 by 80; arranged in flats. Apply at No. 12 West 39th-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A.—BROADWAY, CORNER MURRAY-ST., over Importers' and Traders' National Bank, entire floor (25x103) to lease; light, air, steam heat, short easy stairs; location unexceptionable. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN LISPENARD-ST., NEAR Broadway, stores and lofts No. 45, 47 and 49; also basement, No. 51. Apply on premises or to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS, 25X100 FEET, lighted on all sides, near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No 90 White-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 82 BEEKMAN-st., with or without power. Inquire on the premises of TATHAM & BROTHERS.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL house well built, about twenty feet wide; high stoop brown stone front preferred; must be in good order and situated between Madison and 6th avs., 23d and 34th sts. Address W. G., Box No. 2,087 Post-office. No attention paid to any communications unless full particulars of size, location, description and price of the property are given. This is a purchaser, not a broker's advertisement.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TENANT, of small family, the lower part of an unfurnished house, with modern improvements, between 7th and 25th streets and 2d and 5th avs., with a small family without children; a house three rooms deep preferred. Address WILLIAM NORTON, 196 Chatham-square.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE.
WILLIAM KENNELLY, REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEER,
OFFICE NO. 4 PINE-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1871,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY, TRINITY BUILDING,
By order of the executors of Mrs. Margaretta Persse, deceased,

No. 24 Beekman-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23x85.6, near Nassau-st.

No 16 Spruce-st., five-story brick warehouse, size of lot 23.8x100, in rear of No. 24 Beekman-st.

This property possesses an immense value on account of its proximity to the City Hall, new Post-office, printing and newspaper offices, and will soon be used for lawyers', real estate, architects' and other offices of similar descriptions, which must pay a large interest on the present outlay.

A portion of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps at auctioneer's office, No. 4 Pine-st.

ALSO ON SAME DAY,
Water-st., No. 82, four-story warehouse, near Cotton Exchange.
68th-st., six full lots, 500 feet west of 8th-av.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

BY S. DINGEE & CO.,
NO. 82 CEDAR-ST.,
AUCTIONEERS AND BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE, LOANS, BONDS, AND MORTGAGES.
PEREMPTORY SALE.

On THURSDAY, March 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, that valuable BUSINESS PROPERTY on West Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts., Nos. 91 and 93, two lots, 20x80 each, with two three-story BRICK BUILDINGS, 18x32 each, on front. Rear building two-story brick, 15x36. Sale absolute. Title perfect.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, AT 12 M., AT the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ELIZABETH-STREET—Two-story and attic frame house and lot, No. 268 Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker, 23 by 75, in excellent order.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Two lots, south side, between 6th and 7th avs.

STAPLETON, STATEN ISLAND—Three lots, corner St. Mary's-av. and Charles-st.

MEDICAL.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 39 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

PERSONAL.

ISOLA.—FORTY-NINE, TWENTY-TWO, Twenty-seven.

AUCTION SALES.

A PRIVATE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS.
Belonging to Mr. LAURENCE THOMSEN, of Baltimore.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
On TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, at 7½, now on exhibition at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av. The works number nearly 100, and embrace choice cabinet examples of popular American and foreign artists, such as Eastman Johnson, Gifford, Boughton, Durand, Guy, Casilear, Huntington, Kensett, J. G. Brown, Whittredge, McEntee, &c.; Beranger, Duverger, Seignac, Troyon, Giradet, Pecrus, Lemmen, &c.

The subjects are well selected, and, with their frames, are in good order.

Open EVERY DAY and EVENING until time of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) March 3, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

150 barrels Almeria Grapes.
20 boxes Chestnuts.
150 bags Brazil Nuts.
50 bags Naples Walnuts.
300 barrels Currants.
2,000 packages Malaga Raisins.
1,000 half boxes Valencia Raisins.
40 boxes new crop Prunelles.
2 casks Turkish Prunes.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of W. H. NEWMAN & CO., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.
W. H. NEWMAN,
SETH B. FRENCH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is NEWMAN & HOBSON; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership, is the buying and selling of general merchandise for their own account and on commission; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in such partnership are WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, JOHN LOWRY HOBSON and GEORGE G. HOBSON; that the said WILLIAM H. NEWMAN is a general partner, and his place of residence is in Middletown, in the County of Richmond and the State of New-York; that the said JOHN LOWRY HOBSON is a general partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the said GEORGE G. HOBSON is a special partner, and his place of residence is in the City, County and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said GEORGE G. HOBSON, the said special partner, has contributed to the common stock of said partnership is the sum of thirty thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the first day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and the period at which said partnership is to terminate is the first day of February which will be in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.
WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, } General
JOHN LOWRY HOBSON, } Partners.
GEORGE G. HOBSON, Special Partner.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1871.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & CO. expired this day by its own limitation. Either GEORGE H. KENNEDY or WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON will act in liquidation.
KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1871.

NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the name and firm of KENNEDY, HUTCHINSON & CO., for the purpose of carrying on a general banking and brokerage business.
GEORGE H. KENNEDY,
WILLIAM J. HUTCHINSON,
ELIHU C. MITCHELL.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of EDWARD BRANDON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
EDWARD BRANDON.
HENRY H. TOBIAS.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.
The banking and stock commission business of the late firm will be continued at the same offices, Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st., by the undersigned.
EDWARD BRANDON.

THE FIRM OF CLARK & HALL IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. CLARK retiring.
CHAS. E. CLARK,
RUSSELL HALL.
The business will be continued at No. 35 John-st. by RUSSELL HALL.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Jefferson Coddington, No. 17 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of October, 1870.
WILLIAM C. RHINELANDER,
WILLIAM E. CHISOLM,
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON,
o14-law6mF Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN J. MCKINNEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Cortlandt-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of September 1870.
BERNARD MCFEELY, } Executors.
BERNARD MCCLOSKEY, }
s22-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MANSFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Post & Poor, No. 42 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of September, 1870.
HUGH CASSIDY, } Executors.
GEORGE H. PECK, }
s23-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mr. ROB LOCKWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the store of George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.
GEORGE R. LOCKWOOD, } Executors, &c.
WILLIAM PEET, }
d2-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAUNCEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Old-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1870.
GEORGE W. STANTON, Jr., Executor.
d30-law6mF*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. LYON and SYLVANUS LYON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.—Dated New-York, 14th February, 1871.
f17-law3wF GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB B. LENT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Jacob B. Lent, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of March, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 153 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of March, 1871.
mh3-law3wF GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ALUMNI OF PHILLIPS EXETER ACADEMY, and all friends of good education, are earnestly requested to contribute to the fund now being raised by a Committee of the Alumni to replace the Academy Building, the recent destruction of which by fire has greatly impaired the means of the institution. Remittances in any amount to WILLIAM BOOTT, Treasurer, No. 41 Sears Building, Boston, will be gratefully received and acknowledged.
JOHN G. PALFREY, Chairman.
BOSTON, Feb. 8, 1871.

DYSPEPTICS AND PERSONS OF weak digestive powers will find just the article they want in the highly-nutritive and easily-digested Fresh Beef in cans, for sale at retail by first-class grocers; wholesale at the store of the N. Y. and Texas Beef Company, No. 16 Cedar-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Building, N. Y. All articles at the lowest factory prices. JNO. K. HOPPEL.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MILLINERY.

SPRING BONNETS AND LADIES' Hats, Silk Bonnets, Straw Hats and Bonnets. Soiled Hats, $1; Evening Bonnets, $2. Furs at one-quarter price. Ribbons and frames. BINNS' Millinery, No. 347 Broadway, upstairs. Avoid mistake.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—LOST FROM A CARriage in 44th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, a camel's-hair SHAWL. Any one returning it to No. 349 East 15th-st., will receive the above reward and no questions asked.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Anglia	Sat., Mar. 4	Columbia	Sat., Mar. 25
India	Sat., Mar. 11	Caledonia	Sat., April 1
Europa	Sat., Mar. 18	Australia	Sat., April 8

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, March 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Mar. 11, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Mar. 18, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......March 4, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...March 8, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. March 15, at 1 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.............March 22, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..........March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....April 12, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, Mar. 8	Batavia, Thursday, Mar. 23
Parthia, Thursday, Mar. 9	Abyssinia, Weds., Mar. 29
China, Wednesday, Mar. 15	Samaria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Aleppo, Thursday, Mar. 16	Java, Wednesday, April 5
Algeria, Wednes., Mar. 22	Calabria, Thursday, April 6

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.

First Cabin to Paris...............................$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River

HELVETIA, GRIGS, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Mar. 11, at 8 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, March 18, at 2½ P.M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

ST. LAURENT, LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, March 25

For freight or passage apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class. $195 to $170. Steerage. $60.

according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon

ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 4. OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. A. G. JONES, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVARLY, touching at Acapulco, Mazatlan, and San Diego.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at Punta Arenas, San Jose Guatemala, Acapulco, and San Diego.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco April 1, 1871, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, March 3.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, March 2, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (Via Nassau). March 9
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..........March 16
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........March 23

For freight or passage, apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Thursday, March 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, Mar. 18
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman. Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (for freight). Saturday, April 8

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 4, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 7 from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, March 9, from Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, E. WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, March 4, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, March 11.

C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.

Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees of cargo ex bark ROSINA, from Bordeaux, lately stranded near Moriches, Long Island, are hereby notified that said cargo (excepting a portion not yet brought up from the beach) is in store at Woodruff & Robinson's stores, Congress-street, Brooklyn, awaiting their application for the same.

Consignees are requested to apply to the undersigned for an order for their goods without delay.

LAWSON & WALKER, Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st., For Agents of bark Rosina.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....March 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. May 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE.

For Puerto Plata, Samana and San Domingo City.

The United States Mail Steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. E. A. DELANOY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, March 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, will sail Feb. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.

INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner,
T. C. Turner,
J. Turner,
R. Turner.

BANKERS,

A. Turner,
G. M. Turner,
J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

OF THE

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS THE

Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING-HOUSE

OF BRELAZ, ABT & CO., NO. 121 REGENT-ST., W, LONDON.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

UNION-SQUARE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1871.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS, held on the 18th inst., the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

HENRY BEECKMAN,	JOHN R. CECIL,
JAS. R. WHITING,	J. A. MONHEIMER,
T. B. READ,	G. L. BEECKMAN,
SAMUEL SHETHAR,	GRATZ NATHAN,
F. M. BIXBY,	THEODORE MOSS,
J. A. MILLER,	B. H. BIXBY,
T. A. BANCKER.	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

M. T. BRUNDAGE, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1871, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Assistant Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Boston, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year. The transfer-books will be closed in Boston, and at the transfer office in New-York, on Saturday, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER AMES, President.

BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of Election for this Company will be held at their office, No. 12 Wall-st, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The polls will remain open one hour.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE 42D-ST. AND GRAND ST. F. R. R. CO., FOOT OF 42D-ST., NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at this office on TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. Polls open from 12 to 1.

EBEN S. ALLEN, Secretary.

UNITED STATES CONTRACTING COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 noon, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., for the election of two Trustees of the first-class and three Trustees of the second class. By order of the President. W. S. MACDONALD, Sec.

NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

TEN PER CENT. BONDS, REGISTERED with the State Auditor and payable by the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, for sale by JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO. Bankers, No. 24 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

SEVEN-EIGHTHS OF THE RIGHT OF WAY PAID FOR.

ONE-HALF THE DISTANCE FROM JERSEY CITY TO GREENWOOD LAKE GRADED, READY FOR THE IRON.

THE IRON BOUGHT, AND 25 MILES OF ROAD TO BE RUNNING BY MIDSUMMER.

TWO-THIRDS OF THE COST PROVIDED FOR BY SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE-THIRD ONLY REQUIRED FROM AVAILS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND

THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

$100,000.

SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL, STATE OF MINNESOTA.

Interest payable semi-annually at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, June 1 and Dec. 1; principal payable Dec. 15, 1900. The issue of the above bonds has been duly authorized by the State Legislature and the City Council, and approved by an almost unanimous vote of the people. The City of St. Paul, situated at the head of navigation on the Mississippi River, is next to Chicago, the great railroad centre of the North-west, seven railroads now make this city their starting point, and an eighth (the West Wisconsin) will reach the city from the Eastward during the coming Summer. The great Northern Pacific Railroad has by the purchase of the lines of the St. Paul and Pacific, made the city its eastern terminus.

The city has by the last census a population of over 20,000, and is rapidly increasing in both population and wealth.

Its bonded debt is light in proportion to its wealth, and the city meets promptly its interest. We believe the above bond to be a safe and profitable investment, and offer the same for sale at 80.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON, No. 18 William-st.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING SECURITIES:

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
PACIFIC RAILROAD MISSOURI STOCK.
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 6s.
TEBO AND NEOSKO RAILROAD OF MISSOURI GOLD 7s.
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD 8 PER CENT. LAND GRANT BONDS.
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD GOLD 7s.
MISSOURI STATE 6s AND 7s.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,

No. 51 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 14, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them. MILLER F. MOORE, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.

NEW-YORK BRANCH,

185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.

SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $8,670,343 83.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1871.

THE INTEREST AND COUPONS DUE March 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the MONTCLAIR RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid at the office of LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., upon presentation, on and after that date, free of Government tax.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

OFFICE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 25, 1871.

THE COUPONS ON LAND-GRANT bonds of Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, (now Kansas Pacific Railway,) due March 1, 1871, and the principal of bonds Nos. 1 to 250 inclusive, maturing at same date, will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation, at the office of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York. C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 23, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD first mortgage eight per cent. Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date, (less Government tax,) on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due March 1, 1871, on the income bonds of this Company, will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT WITTY'S, NO. 638 BROADWAY.—Prices down. Great reduction. Carriages and harness, all styles, new and second-hand, at great bargains. Assortment of pony phaetons and coupe depot wagons.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

EXCHANGE DINING-ROOM, FIRST-class, free from incumbrance, doing a profitable business of $60,000 per year; price $10,000, or to an acceptable party half interest would be sold for real estate or acceptable security. Address, describing property offered, RETIRING, Box 189 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

OF THE

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS THE

Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A FEW more engagements by the day or week, as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's or Willcox & Gibbs' sewing-machines; understands all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit for children. Can be seen at No. 263 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation; is a good seamstress; would go out by the week or month; has good City reference. Call at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslin, &c.; has good City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONer's situation, or assist in washing and ironing, or general house-work, by a very neat, tidy, willing and respectable young woman; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family where an experienced French and American cook is required; can take entire charge of kitchen; best City references. Call for two days at No. 323 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation by a Protestant young woman, very respectable; is an experienced nurse and good seamstress; willing to make herself useful; best City reference. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Scotch Protestant young woman; she is a first-class cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies; excellent baker, side dishes, &c.; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION by a very respectable woman and an excellent laundress, or chamber-maid and washing, or fine washing; can do French fluting and all kinds of fine muslins, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG and respectable girl to go in the country in a small private family, to do chamber-work and waiting or assist in washing; best references. To be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 224 West 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as child's nurse; has good references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., for two days, second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and to assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 296 10th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class laundress in a private family; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 391 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has several years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as good cook and baker; will assist in the washing in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse, or to do chamber-work and sewing; best City references. Call at No. 117 West 24th-st.

J. H. LEE WITH C. C. BEDELL, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.; first-class servants of every description wanted immediately, Protestant and Catholic.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN, FRENCH, Irish and American male and female help can be constantly found at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, &c., at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a respectable girl; good bread and pastry cook; understands her business; would assist with the coarse washing; best City references. Call for two days at No. 557 7th-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR person, as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking, all ordered or made dishes; no objection to the country for the Summer; very best City reference. Can be seen at 218 West 30th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge; excellent City reference will be given; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 201 East 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as nurse, or to take charge of an invalid lady; is a good plain sewer; willing and obliging; excellent City references. Call or address No. 146 East 29th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, a situation to take care of an infant and sew; capable of raising an infant with the bottle; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 203 East 37th-st., near 3d-av., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a first-class French cook, who thoroughly understands her business, and who has the most unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER, A FEW more customers by the day; recommended by the best ladies; can operate on the different machines; address Mrs. S., Dress-maker, as the advertiser is seldom home. Apply at No. 243 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small private family. Call from 10 o'clock to 2 at her present employer's, No. 47 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced person as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references. Call or address for two days No. 315 East 27th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, engagements by the day or week; an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call or address No. 201 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; best City references. Call at No. 149 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, competent young woman as nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call at No. 224 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE Protestant girls situations, one as first-class cook and the other as chamber-maid or waitress; good City reference. Call at 118 West 19th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL, A situation as nurse; has no objections to the country; best of City reference. Apply at No. 124 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as child's nurse, and to make herself general useful; has excellent City references. Apply at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD, respectable girl as chamber-maid, and to do fine washing or sewing. Can be seen one day at her present employer's, No. 348 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small family; she is willing to do general house-work. Inquire at frame house on 1st-av., between 57th and 58th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; best references. Call at No. 115 West 46th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and to do fine washing in a private family; is a good family seamstress. Call at 326 East 36th-st.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A place for a young woman as seamstress or to wait on a lady. Call at No. 5 University-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion to mind children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 321 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; City or country. Call at 107 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 8 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until 1 o'clock P. M., March 8, 1871, for refurnishing the Assembly Room of Primary School-house No. 24, IXth Ward.

Specifications may be seen at No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

JAMES HARRISON,
A. J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES W. FARR,
CHAS. S. WRIGHT,
AND. VAN ANTWERP,
School Trustees, IXth Ward

Dated NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217-223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room and bedroom, communicating, to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family private; location East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, G., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

NO. 358 WEST 32D-ST.—A PRIVATE family would let, with board, a large, handsomely-furnished front room, with closet; pleasant neighborhood and modern improvements; references exchanged. No moving in May.

A LARGE SECOND FLOOR ROOM, with board for gentleman and wife; also, large room for two on fourth floor; reference required. Call at No. 53 West 33d-st.

GENTLEMEN AND WIFE OR PARTIES of single gentlemen, wishing good accommodations with first-class board, can find the same at No. 28 West 12th-st. References required.

NO. 343 WEST 23D-ST.—A PLEASANT room, with board and fire, at $20 per week for two persons. Also a room at $14.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV.—A newly furnished front room, on second floor, to let, with or without board.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, CAN BE HAD at No. 117 East 17th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man of long experience in the cultivation of fruits and flowers under glass; none need apply but those wishing a first-class man. Address D. E., care of Richardson & Gould, seed warehouse, No. 245 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a German with a small family; City or country; eight years' City experience; also able to take charge of a gentleman's place if required; best City reference. Can be seen or addressed at residence, No. 311 East 35th-st. J. SCHNIDER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A REspectable single man as practical gardener; understands the business in all its branches; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place, and is a good milker; has the best reference from his last employer. Address J. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a reliable single man, aged 25, who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses; can be highly recommended; honest, faithful and sober. Address D. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, who is capable of taking care of a gentleman's farm and live stock and vegetable garden; wife is capable of raising poultry and take charge of a dairy; no incumbrance; best references. Address G. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE Protestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; none but a Protestant family need apply; best of City references given. Can be seen with his present employer. No. 8 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman in a private family; very best of City references; none but a Protestant family need apply. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 117 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a single Protestant Swiss man; perfectly understands the care and management of horses, &c.; good careful driver; best City reference. Address J. T., Box 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, who thoroughly understands all branches of gardening, and can give the best City references from several persons. Address A. P., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF THE PROTestant persuasion would like to engage in some respectable family as coachman and groom; no objection to City or country; excellent recommendations. Address G., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, by a married man who is perfectly competent to take charge of a first-class place, with graperies, greenhouses, &c.; has good City references. Address J. A. B., at seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; also understands the management of all kinds of cattle; not afraid to work; his wife is a good cook and baker. Address D. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a single young man; thoroughly understands his duties; has first-class reference, which will bear strict investigation; City or country. Address T. W., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom: can milk and make himself generally useful at anything that is required; good reference from last employer. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, very well recommended as understanding thoroughly his business, and other qualifications, a situation in a private family speaking French. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as gardener; understands the business in all its branches. Apply at the seed-store, No. 67 Nassau-st., for E. M. K.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN A SITUAtion; is capable, respectable and industrious and willing to milk and be generally useful; has the best reference. Address J. M., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a married man; no incumbrance; fully understands his business; willing and obliging; good reference. Address E. M., Box 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a thoroughly experienced man, single, who can give the best references. Address or call for C. D., at Dr. Cattanch's, Broadway, corner 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY an Englishman in a private family; City or country; good City reference. Address or call on A. B. C., No. 36 West 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant young man as coachman. Those that want a first-class man may apply, call or address C. S., No. 51 West 30th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS French coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; good City references. Call or address No. 160 East 38th-st., private stable.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a Scotchman, (married,) shall be recommended as a practical fruit, flower and vegetable gardener, hot and cold grapery work; wife as dairywoman, if required; reference will satisfy all inquiry as to gardening, farming and landscape work. Address C. McCAFFEREY, North Orange, New-York.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN FLOWER AND vegetable gardener, married, but without children, employment on a gentleman's place, if possible with his wife, who is able to work also in the kitchen or in the house. Apply to GERMAN GARDENER, at seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a middle-aged married man; is fully capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; the best of reference as to capability, honesty and soberness can be given by applying to JOHN S. DICKERSON, No. 31 Cliff-st., New-York, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cattle and plain gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; country preferred; best reference from last employer. Address T. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a single man; understands the care of greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit and vegetables; can be highly recommended. Address S. R., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER OR footman in a private family; can speak French and English well; has good City references. Call at No. 5 East 28th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER. Inquire at the store, No. 437 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, SITUAtions as coachman and laundress; no incumbrance; both fully understand their business; good reference. Call or address M. W., No. 33, 1st-av., in the store.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife, to take charge of a gentleman's place with a good garden and farm; has thirteen years' reference from his last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 28 Broadway, from 11 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY a Scotchman, (married,) having twenty years' experience in this country and first-class references. Address SCOTCHMAN, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as gardener; understands his business in all its branches. Address J. A. A., Messrs. HENDERSON & FLEMING, No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal gardener, (Protestant,) married; no children; aged 45; English by birth; competent to take charge of a place where there is hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, forcing and propagating pits; refers to present employer as to capability and integrity. Address J. J., Hudson City, N. J.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG man, a situation as clerk in a hardware-store; can give good reference; salary moderate. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT.—WANTed, in a large public institution in this City, a gentleman of medical education and experience, of good manners and knowledge of the miscellaneous details pertaining to an institution, with ability as a disciplinarian and executive officer. He will be required to live in the institution, with the usual allowances. Address PUBLIC INSTITUTION, Post-office, Station D.

LAUNDRESS AND NURSE.—WANTED, a competent laundress and child's nurse—both Protestants. Apply at No. 29 West 19th-st., Thursday and Friday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—TWO WOMEN, ONE AS EXCELlent plain cook, the other as competent waitress. Apply before 1 o'clock at No. 44 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

NOVELTY AND VARIETY.

THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, MARCH 3.

HOME
and
BLUE DEVILS.

SATURDAY MATINEE, March 4—A MORNING CALL and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

SATURDAY NIGHT—Second time, ROMANCE AND REALITY.

MONDAY, March 6—Last time of FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY and USED UP.

TUESDAY, March 7—In consequence of applications at the box-office, and to accommodate the numbers who could not gain admittance at its last representation,

OURS

will be repeated.

WEDNESDAY, March 8—Third time. ROMANCE AND REALITY.

THURSDAY, March 9—(In response to numerous inquiries,)

THE SERIOUS FAMILY.

Mr. Wallack has the pleasure to announce that MRS. CLARA JENNINGS is engaged, and due notice will be given of her appearance.

Robertson's last comedy, BIRTH, in preparation.

WALLACK'S.

MARCH 4, 1871,

FIRST MATINEE OF A MORNING CALL, and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. ELEVENTH WEEK OF SARATOGA, THE BRILLIANT LOCAL COMEDY.

MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.

"Nothing else is talked of in society."—*Herald.*
"The laughing sensation of '71."—*Sun.*
"A genuine reflex of Saratoga gayeties."—*Tribune.*
"The theatre is crowded with the elite."—*Post.*

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

UNQUALIFIED SUCCESS.

LAST NIGHT OF MONTE CRISTO.

With Mr. E. EDDY....as.....EDMUND DANTES.

EVERY EVENING this week and SATURDAY MATINEE.

MATINEE PERFORMANCE TODAY AT 2 P. M. DEARER THAN LIFE, BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—14TH-ST.

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.

EQUESTRIAN COMICALITY.

BILLY BUTTON.

PERFORMING HORSES and TRAINED PONIES

MLLE. JEANETTE ELLSLER,

The graceful tight-rope artist.

EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH OF GEORGE DONALD,

THE GREAT BAREBACK SOMERSAULT RIDER

ACROBATIC AND GYMNASTIC FEATS.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

ASSISTED BY EMINENT TALENT,

AT

STEINWAY HALL,

FRIDAY EVENING, March 3.

Tickets, TWO DOLLARS—at Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway, the Fifth-avenue Hotel, the principal music-stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT

AT

STEINWAY HALL,

THIS EVENING.

Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
Mr. GUSTAVUS A. HALL, Baritone.
Mlle. TEDESCA, Violinist.
Mr. W. S. LEGGAT, Tenor.
Mr. F. F. MARTINEZ, Basso.
Mrs. MIXSELL, Soprano.

Under the direction of Signor E. AGRAMONTE,

AT STEINWAY HALL, FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 3.

Tickets...$2

At Rullman's, No. 114 Broadway: the Fifth-avenue Hotel; the principal music-stores, and at the door on the evening of the concert.

A CARD.

Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING regrets that she will not be able to sing at the Charity Concert, at Steinway Hall, this evening, in consequence of severe sickness.

Miss Sterling notified the managers of said concert of her inability to fulfill her engagement on Monday last, the 27th ult., but her name has not been withdrawn from the notices.

THE SUNDAY EDITION

OF THE

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

IS THE

Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

HELP FOR THE FRENCH.

The last lecture of the present course will be delivered at STEINWAY HALL, TUESDAY EVENING, March 7, 1871, at 8 o'clock, by WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Subject—THE QUESTIONS OF TODAY.

The proceeds of this lecture will be devoted to the relief of the suffering French.

Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at the Library, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s book-store, No. 713 Broadway, and at the box-office Steinway Hall. CHAS. F. ALLEN, President.

POPULAR LECTURES,

To be held at the CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS. (Mercer-st., between Clinton-place and Waverley-place,) by Rev. Dr. DEEMS.

TUESDAY, March 7—Subject, *Courting and Marrying.*

TUESDAY, March 14—*Proverbs; Not Solomon's.*

TUESDAY, March 21—*A Plea for the Money-makers.*

Tickets for the course, $1; single tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Broadway music-stores, at the principal hotels, and at the Central Office, No. 246 Canal-st.; also at the door each evening. Doors open at 7 o'clock P. M. Lectures commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MISS C. L. KELLOGG. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—The present exhibition, including the water-color collection, will close on SATURDAY NIGHT, 4th inst. Works for the ensuing Spring or Forty-sixth Annual Exhibition, will be received at the Academy from March 27 to April 1, inclusive. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary Nat. Academy.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

RESUMPTION OF THROUGH TRAINS.

The New-Hamburg Bridge having been replaced, all trains will leave Hudson River Depot, 30th-st., as usual.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

FEB. 9, 1871.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

EIGHTH and LAST WEEK of Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as RICHELIEU.

LAST RICHELIEU MATINEE On SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 4,

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT

in his masterly impersonation of

KING JAMES V.,

in Rev. James White's play of

THE KING OF THE COMMONS.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

MONDAY, MARCH 6,

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as BENEDICK in MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—SPECIAL.

ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, MARCH 6,

Shakespeare's exquisite comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING, which will be presented for twelve times only, with

MR. EDWIN BOOTH

as

BENEDICK,

(for the first time in New-York,)

and

MR. LAWRENCE BARRETT

as

DON PEDRO,

and

MR. J. H. McVICKER,

who has been specially engaged for the character of DOGBERRY,

AND AN EFFICIENT CAST.

Every attention has been paid to the requirements of the play, embracing NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, MACHINERY, &c.

Box-sheet now open.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Lessee and Manager..............................J. E. HAYES
Acting Manager.....................................J. H. SELWYN

GREAT SUCCESS OF THE RICHELIEU OF THE PERIOD.

G. L. RICHELIEU FOX.

Every evening until further notice.

MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SPLENDID SCENERY, COMPLETE COSTUMES, APPROPRIATE APPOINTMENTS, MAGNIFICENT MUSIC.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE BLACK CROOK.

DECIDED HIT OF THE NEW GRAND BALLET, THE DEMONS' REVEL.

THE GREAT MAJILTONS,

THE RIZARELLI BROTHERS,

THE SIEGRIST BROTHERS,

And all the GRAND FEATURES appear.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to LAURA KEENE, when HUNTED DOWN WILL BE PRESENTED.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

MONDAY, FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. AND MRS. WM. HORACE LINGARD.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MISS C. L. KELLOGG. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that MLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON will, upon her return from her brilliant triumphs East and West, make her reappearance in New-York at STEINWAY HALL ON OR ABOUT THE 13TH OF MARCH.

Further particulars will be shortly announced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE GRAND SCHOOL FESTIVALS, under the direction of Mr. HARLEY NEWCOMB, for the benefit of GERMAN AND FRENCH ORPHAN CHILDREN, will begin March 16, 1871. THURSDAY EVENING, March 16, schools of the up-town Wards. FRIDAY EVENING, March 17, schools of the Ninth Ward. SATURDAY, Matinee at 3 o'clock, primary schools. Tickets for sale at G. Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, after March 1.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

CONCERT SATURDAY EVENING, March 4, at 8 o'clock.

General rehearsal, Friday, March 3, at 2½ P. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Miss C. L. KELLOGG.

Grand orchestra of 100 performers.

Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

GEO. T. STRONG, President.

D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

STEINWAY HALL.—MARIE KREBS'

EIGHTH PIANO-FORTE RECITAL, SATURDAY, March 4, 1871, at 2 P. M., when she will be kindly assisted by Miss AGNES PALMER, Contralto, from the Italian Opera in Venice. Signor A. RANDOLFI, the distinguished Baritone, and Mr. L. DACHAUER.

Family tickets, $3; single tickets, $1 50. To be had at the usual places.

EUTERPE SOCIETY.

SECOND POPULAR CONCERT. SATURDAY, MARCH 4, AT 3 P. M.

Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.

With a splendid programme.

Tickets, 50c.; for sale at music-stores.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MISS C. L. KELLOGG. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

MARIE SEEBACH'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.—Stadt Theatre TO-NIGHT. Griseldis—Seebach, Griseldis. Veneta, Queen. TOMORROW, Isabella Orsini—Seebach, Isabella. Veneta, Bianca.

FREE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The private collection of Mr. Laurence Thomsen, of Baltimore, open EVERY DAY AND EVENING at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

Choice examples of the best American and European artists will be found among them. They will be sold on the evening of TUESDAY, March 7.

LECTURES.

COOPER UNION FREE SATURDAY Lectures for the People, at 8 P. M. precisely, in the Great Hall. SATURDAY, March 4, readings by Prof. FROBISHER, assisted by Miss NETTIE COLLINS and Miss GRACE MACLAUGHLIN. Tickets gratis, at the office and reading-room.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT owners of Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., to receive the annual report of the Board of Trustees. J. A. PERRY, Secretary and Controller.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.

No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.

BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. For both sexes. Seventeen Professors and Teachers. Nine Departments. Term opens April 3. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

A PROFESSOR WILL RECEIVE PUPILS in his class-room in the afternoon for instruction in higher Mathematics, English, &c.; a rare opportunity. Address DROZ, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

MRS. T. N. CAULFIELD AND MISS PARROTT.—Boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 124 East 51st-st., between Lexington and 4th-avs. Terms from time of entrance.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—For both sexes; term begins April 6. S. F. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; or to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (166 4th-av.)

WANTED—A CHORISTER IN A METHodist church located in Brooklyn. Address, R. L. W., Box No. 1,485 New-York Post-office.

THE COAL PROBLEM.

Public Excitement Regarding the Scarcity Somewhat Allayed.

A Great Array of Statements—The Companies' Plea—The Miners' Defense—Condition of the Market—Present and Future.

The telegraphic dispatches from the various coal-fields, yesterday, announcing that the miners were obdurate in their demands, and that no compromise would be entertained by them, added fuel to the coal-fire of public opinion. The down-town business centres were by no means excited, as they were during the more violent periods of this coal dearth excitement, but the news had due effect. Business men of all grades are now disposed to regard the situation with stoicism. It has been discovered that a much larger supply than was at first estimated is now in the hands of certain manufacturers and others employing steam-power. A great many private consumers also, upon examining their bins more closely, have found enough to endure through the early Spring—perhaps until Summer. It has become quite a general opinion that the business of "cornering" the public is in this case divided, perhaps unequally, between three parties: the coal companies, railways, and miners; that it is simply a plan of extortion, skillfully covered under various plausible pretexts suited to the ends of the several contesting parties. This conviction seems to have settled upon the public mind, until the question is narrowed down to the simple interrogatory, "Who is to blame, what is the remedy, and how soon will it be applied?"

The following document has been received as an exposition of the "platform" of the principal coal-mining and carrying companies:

THE COAL COMPANIES' PLATFORM.

Prior to the war, the prices paid for mining coal in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions, were from thirty-five to forty cents per ton, and forty to fifty-two cents per car; inside labor, $1 12½; outside about eighty cents per day. During the inflation consequent upon the war, prices were increased as the purchasing value of money decreased, until extraordinary high rates were reached. At the close of the rebellion prices were gradually reduced, until in 1866 and 1867 the price per ton was about fifty-seven cents, and the rate per car seventy-eight cents; inside labor, $1 75; outside, $1 40.

Early in 1869 prices were advanced to sixty-three and seventy cents per ton, and eighty-six cents and $1 20 per car for mining. Inside labor to about $2 per day, and outside $1 55. In May, of that year, the miners made a demand for an advance, coupled with a provision that thereafter the rates of mining should not be less than eighty cents per ton, and $1 per "Diamond" car, other labor in proportion; and, further, that when coal could not be sold for $5 per ton at the shipping points, they would inaugurate a suspension. Their demands were resisted by the two northern companies as being subversive of discipline, and virtually placing the control of their property in the hands of an irresponsible organization.

Such was the position of affairs when the strike of 1869 was inaugurated. The rapid advance in the price of coal, consequent upon the strike, induced the operators in the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions to grant the demands of the men and concede the basis. The men of the Pennsylvania Coal Company who had not connected themselves with the Miners' Union had been kept at work, while the others were idle, by large and rapid advances in wages, and at the beginning of September, after a suspension of four months, the two northern companies found themselves in a position where both operators and men were virtually arrayed against them; as, so long as they could be kept in idleness, high prices for coal could be maintained, and consequent large gains to all who were working. By an arrangement made during the month of September, the miners receded from their position on the question of basis, and returned to their duty at the prices then being paid by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which were thirty cents per ton, and forty-five cents per car, in advance of May prices. These rates were continued until the close of November, 1870. Soon after the resumption by the two northern companies, coal again declined in price, and as wages were reduced in Schuylkill County, differences arose between the men and the operators, which culminated in the strike in that region of last year, which was finally settled by what is known as the "Gowen compromise," which is now thrown overboard by the men. During the whole of the year 1870, the excessive rates of September, 1869, were maintained by the three northern companies, being fifty per cent. in advance of the rates current in Schuylkill County, and, as a consequence of such excessive and extraordinary rates, were delivering their production at an absolute loss; they therefore determined upon a reduction which should bring them upon an equality with other producing regions and with wages paid in other branches of industry, and decided upon a schedule which brought them back to the rates paid in May, 1869. Much has been said of this reduction, as being extraordinary and excessive, but the fact is carefully covered up that the artificial advance of September, 1869, was likewise excessive and extraordinary, and that the reduction simply takes off an advance forced by circumstances which could not be controlled. The rates offered on the 1st day of December, after the reduction as above, were, say, sixty-three to seventy cents per ton, and $1 20 per car; common labor, $1 55 per day; inside labor, $2, as against 35 to 40 cents per ton, 45 to 65 cents per car, 80 to 90 cents per day for common labor, and $1 to $1 25 for inside labor, paid before the war. At the rates offered, miners can earn from $18 to $30 per week, working but about six hours per day—better average wages than is paid any other branch of industry in the country. There is no war with the Miners' Union, as such; the only issue involved is the right to the control of our own property. We grant the men the ownership and control of their labor, as well as the right to combine, for the purpose of obtaining the largest possible price for it; but we deny the right to dictate who we shall employ, or who discharge, how we shall sell or dispose of our property, or to determine the amount of our production, or to assume in any way to give direction in the management of our operations. All that we ask of our men is that such as are dissatisfied with our terms and mode of doing business will leave our employ and permit others who stand ready and would gladly take their places were the way left open. The interests of the consuming public are identical with those of the producers and transporters in the issues involved, as, in order to place coal in their hands at fair prices, the movement must be steady and regular. Suspensions from whatever cause increase the cost in every department, particularly in transportation, and it is idle to suppose that transportation companies have any other interest than to keep up a uniform movement, even at low rates. Each suspension largely increases their burdens, and is never compensated by any temporary advance in the value of the product. One of the most active causes in producing the present condition of things, is the fact that the large wages paid the miners has attracted a much larger number of men to the mines than is required, and in order to prevent competition the union will permit no man to work who does not first join their organization, and, to prevent disruption, they are compelled to take in all applicants, who to keep loyal, they must divide work with, and as the number increases the wages must be raised in order to maintain them in semi-idleness. This condition of things carried to a logical conclusion, must sooner or later come to an end, as it is impossible that any branch of industry can long continue to support double the number of men required. Hence, it is the interest of the miner, as well as the operators, that a portion of the force should be compelled to seek other avenues of employment, thus giving all full and constant work at fair wages, and at the same time relieve the public from extraordinary fluctuations, to which the trade has been subjected during the last two years. Coal can and should be sold at not to exceed $5 per ton at the shipping points, and at that rate would yield fair wages to the men and reasonable profit to the operator and transporter, provided a steady, uniform and regular movement could be maintained. Without this the business is worthless.

THE MINERS' STORY.

The miners themselves tell a different story. Extracts from letters dated at various points in the coal-fields give us the following:

We are not an educated class of men, nor do we have many who can speak and write like the fine hired men clerks in the coal companies offices. But we can tell the truth in just about as few words, and as near to the point. Well, in the first place, we are not striking for higher wages. That has nothing to do with the trouble. The companies have seemed to try to make out this thing. The men are standing out for their regular wages, what we have had while coal was selling at good prices at Elizabethport, and on which the companies are making plenty of money. If they had the stock today, they could make the same profits and afford to pay us the same wages. What they want to do is just what you know they used to do before we had any union. They meant us to work for less than what they knew was right. They always have got up a coal scare of some kind every Winter. We don't believe in this. We know that when prices get to a certain point the people buy less and we suffer. It is the greatest lie that ever was uttered that the miners want to put up the prices. We are all poor men. We know what hard work and trouble is. We feel for each other. We are bound to help each other. We know that when the people of the country get down on us it will do us damage. But there is a monopoly in everything. It is got into our so-called Benevolent Association. John Siney and his head men are as great and bad demagogues—are as full of fault—as some of the coal monopolists. We don't indorse him or them; we follow them because we don't dare to break out. You know how it is. If there is any division among us it will end in our defeat. We stick together for our bread and life. In fact it is a matter of life. If we dared to back down there would be a mob. We would all get in a fight. Green men would be placed in our places. The real trouble is just here. The big prices, while the war lasted, fetched a swarm of green fellows here; they have got in our unions; there are too many of us; some of them are not fit to be here; they are not good workmen; they waste as much as they are worth. Another thing—the miners sometimes hire men not in the unions, to help, and pay them—well, say $2 per day, or less, while they profit off their work. It ain't right. It takes the bread and meat away from us old miners. Ah, Sir, speaking of bread and meat, some of us have not had a sup of meat in two weeks. We have been living off of bread and meal, and potatoes. It's hard, too. The lads and little chubs feel it. A good many of them are sick. We have the chills, fever, scarlatina and measles, a good deal of it from bad food. Coffee and tea we cannot get. All the stores are eat out and closed. Everybody is in debt. It is well-nigh a famine. You need not wonder that we get desperate. We have our homes and our business here. We can't change it, or get away. Our union treasury is about empty, and can't help us. There is no use in sending green men here. We will not let them go in and work. They can't do it. No fair and square man would do it. We are only holding out for what any man who is not interested will say is right. We can suffer a great deal. We have already. We are bound to fight it out."

Travelers who have recently passed through these coal districts relate that there are evidences of destitution on every side. The men are glum and moody, but when drawn into conversation declare themselves sure to hold out to the bitter end. In regard to military interference they say little, but every expression of countenance shows that such a course would provoke an almost interminable guerrilla warfare. Vast heaps and long ridges of refuse coal, deep excavations, pits filled with water, unused vehicles, idle groups of men about the stores, and bevies of children loitering morosely near the humble cabins, make up a picture at once desolate and melancholy. Of course this state of inaction is immensely expensive to the Companies, one of which paid $175,000 out in wages to the pump men and others retained to keep the chambers from being flooded. Hundreds of millions of capital are lying useless—at a loss. The Presidents of two companies recently visited these regions to give an opportunity to the men to confer with them, but no conference was had.

STATE OF THE COAL MARKET.

The prices of coal remain about the same as previously reported, viz.: For chestnut, $13, and for stove and larger sizes, $14 to $14 50. It is impossible to foretell the market rates for the next few days. There has been a very great change of custom to the companies dealing in bituminous coal. These companies, with commendable shrewdness, exercise liberality in their charges. The result will probably open a new era in the trade. A great many steamboat men, manufacturers and others are actively engaged in making their plans for the use of other than anthracite coal. Should the blockade of the coal ports continue until April, as is at present menaced, the season will be so far advanced that the people can laugh miners and companies to scorn. The middle-men, startled at this situation, have come down from their high prices and are offering anthracite for a dollar a ton less than the price they charged last week. The Delaware and Hudson Company continues to sell at $8 50 per ton, taking away many of the customers who have dealt for years with other concerns.

There are about 8,000 tons of coal afloat in the canal near Rondout. This cannot be moved until the Hudson River is comparatively free from ice, which will be in a few days. There are also several boats laden with coal, frozen up on the Raritan Canal between here and Philadelphia, and on the Delaware River, near Port Richmond, and should the present moderate weather continue these boats will be able to come on here. The quantity of coal thus thrown on the market will, of course, bring down the prices considerably. This can be seen readily from the fact that the arrival of two large cargoes this week has had the effect of neutralizing the panic prices to a considerable degree. But should the miners possibly hold out ten days longer, we may yet have much higher prices.

The gas companies in the City have advanced the price of coke from $3 per chaldron, delivered, to $6. The first week after the great rise in the price of coal, fifty cents were added to the price of coke, and, before the end of the same week, fifty cents more. One dollar has been added in each of the past two weeks. The supply on hand at the time of the first rise was over 10,000 chaldrons. The total yield of coke in this City, over and above the sixty per cent. which the companies themselves use, is not far from 700 chaldrons, making about 1,100,000 pounds, nearly all of which is sold in advance. The Manhattan Company has orders in advance for as much as it will produce in the next four weeks.

Should the present coal famine last two weeks longer it is expected that coke will advance to $7 per chaldron, and it is possible that $8 will be reached. If consumers will buy no more coal than they want, nor faster than they want to use it, there is reason to believe there will be no coal famine nor any material advance over the prices. Let consumers be patient and the parties in all the departments engaged in furnishing coal as amiable and conciliatory as they know how to be, and as their best interests prompt, and the present dead-lock will open of itself within a very short time.

Action of the General Council at Mahanoy City—Refuting Misstatements—Adjournment Sine Die.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., March 2.—At a meeting of the General Council of the Working Men's Benevolent Association held here today, the subject of arbitration was discussed and referred to the miners, who are to report upon it through their delegates at the next general council. A committee of three was appointed to keep the miners' side of the question before the public and to refute the misstatement of the operators and their abettors. The Council adjourned *sine die* at 2½ P. M. Nothing more was accomplished than to unequivocally adhere to the basis of 1869. The resumption of work seems far distant, and the men are as stubborn and determined as the operators and carrying companies.

The following are the collieries now in operation in the six counties: Northumberland County, nearly all working on the basis of 1869, with scale 33½ per cent. up and down; Schuylkill County, a few working—nearly a total stoppage; Luzerne County, all idle but two; Columbia County, one working on 1869 basis, balance idle. The following notice was posted in conspicuous places in town today:

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1871.

On and after Monday next, March 5, the tolls will be advanced to $6 per ton on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

F. B. GOWEN.

The best of order is, thus far, being maintained in Mahanoy City.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

Important Arrest of Forgers—Valuable Goods Recovered—Story of the Operations.

For several days past two or three men have perpetrated a series of check forgeries in this City, and succeeded, by a well-devised plan of operations, in swindling several leading mercantile firms. One of the gang would call at a wholesale house, and representing himself as a merchant from the South, select a bill of goods ranging in value from $500 to $1,000. While thus engaged the pretended merchant would incidentally mention the fact that he was taking a large quantity of goods from some well-known firm in the City, and that they had consented to receive all outside invoices to pack up with their own. The customer would also state, in the most natural manner possible, that having placed all of his money in the hands of the other firm, they would give their check for the amount called for by the goods he was then selecting. The goods were in due time set aside and packed, when a carman would appear with a certified check on some bank from the firm alluded to, and he would sign the necessary receipt and drive off with the property. The selling firm in due time would discover that both the signature and certification to the check was a willful forgery, and the goods lost beyond a clue.

Several of these complaints being made to Superintendent KELSO, he directed Capt. IRVING, of the Detective squad, to ferret out the perpetrators of these forgeries. Detectives MCDOUGALL and FARLEY were accordingly placed in communication with the victimized firms, and they at once proceeded to act. Clue after clue was taken up only to prove abortive, until at length the officers struck the right trail, following which led them to success yesterday. The description of the operator was the same in every instance, showing that the gang was composed of only two or three men, and so vigorously did the officers canvass those streets occupied by the mercantile community that about noon of yesterday they stumbled on the leader, who being taken into custody gave his name as EDWARD JOHNSON, which happens to be the name used by him in nearly every instance where he and his confederates have succeeded in swindling firms. Being arraigned before the employes of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., at their store, No. 309 Canal-street, the prisoner was at once identified as the person who had pretended to purchase from them an invoice of goods, valued at $753, for which the carman had presented a check on the Ninth National Bank, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. J. S. LOWRY & Co., of No. 456 Broome-street. It transpired at the same time that JOHNSON had selected a bill of goods at the store of CARHART, ELLIS & CLARK, No. 64 Lispenard-street, which was to be delivered yesterday afternoon. JOHNSON was accordingly hurried off to the Central Office, in order that the carman might be looked after. When he called at the Lispenard-street store he went through the customary routine, and then found himself under arrest. The news of these arrests spread rapidly among the wholesale houses, and the consequence was that JOHNSON received a large number of visits, in cell No. 4, from merchants whom he had swindled by forged checks. The prisoner behaved in a very cool and collected manner, seeming to consider the affair a most excellent joke. He has been identified by several merchants, as was also the carman confederate, who gave the name of THOMAS MURPHY, and they will be arraigned before Justice DOWLING, today, at the Tombs Police Court. The following is a copy of the letter used in the case of Messrs. DUDEN, FRERES & Co., at Nos. 100 and 102 Grand-street, from whom the accused obtained $1,251 worth of lace goods, with a check on the Fourth National Bank, signed by WHITMORE, PEET, POST & Co., in the manner already described:

> *Messrs. Duden, Freres & Co.:*
>
> GENTLEMEN: Inclosed please find certified check for amount of Messrs. NEILL & Co.'s bill. Mr. JOHNSON has been obliged to leave town this morning, and requested me to send your goods in our shipment. Please deliver them to bearer with receipted invoice, and oblige.
>
> WHITMORE, PEET, POST & CO.,
> Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

Following up the information given by MURPHY, the detectives visited the premises No. 204 Forsyth-street, occupied by FREDERICK HUBERT, in whose possession they discovered a large quantity of miscellaneous goods, including those received from ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. and the Messrs. DUDEN & Co. HUBERT was arrested and locked up with his confederates at the Central Office to await examination before the Magistrate. The property was seized for the owners.

JOHNSON is about twenty-eight years of age, and looks like a sharp business man, and was gotten up in a manner calculated to deceive mercantile people. The Police have no previous knowledge of the prisoner, and believe that he comes from the West.

Bellevue Hospital Medical College Commencement—Address of Prof. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The tenth annual commencement of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College was given last evening at the Academy of Music. The building was crowded in every part, and on the stage were a number of those who have attained celebrity in the medical profession. The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. A. B. BENEL, D. D., Chaplain of the College, after which degrees were conferred on 134 students by Prof. J. E. TAYLOR, D. D., President of the Faculty. The Wood prize of $100 for the best essay was awarded to JAMES K. CRUSE, and the second of $50 to HORACE S. BIDWELL. Prof. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES was then introduced, and delivered a very instructive and entertaining address to the graduates. He warned the young men that they were entering on a very arduous career, and one of many personal discomforts—a career that carried with it every office that benevolence and humanity could summon to aid in the furtherance of its beneficial duties. To attain its highest pinnacles required unswerving study and perseverance in research concerning the many diseases with which humanity is afflicted. A young physician should eschew the sink of politics and endeavor to attain to that suavity of manner, control of temper, and sympathy for the afflicted which characterize the Christian physician of this enlightened age. He must avoid the empiricism of theories, but never allow prejudice to prejudge and prevent the application of remedies that are really curative. The lecturer drew an amusing picture of the trials a physician has to undergo, and the tax on his patience the whims of hypochondriacs entail. He must, in fact, he said, be all things to all men, and when old Mrs. Grundy has a full complement of complaints which would embarrass an Abernethy, he should look as if he perfectly "understood her constitution," and administer some slight sedative, with the recommendation to go to bed, keep her nerves quiet and refrain from her accustomed gossip with Mrs. Harris. He was perfectly aware of the immense strain upon the nervous system it must be for a gentleman of culture, refinement and enthusiasm for his profession to tread the lower rounds of the ladder leading to Esculapian fame, in which he meets at every turn distraction from favorite studies and obstacles to endearing pursuits. Yet it was not in practice alone that great results could be achieved: a certain amount of reading and observation was essential, and those graduates were fortunate whose future career lay in localities where members of the profession could exchange thoughts and listen to lectures full of the rich experience of ripe scholars in the healing art. Dr. HOLMES' address was listened to throughout with much attention, and his many *bon mots* received much applause. The exercises concluded with the valedictory address, by EDWARD S. BARKER, of the graduating class.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

It is proposed to insert a memorial window for ALICE CARY in the "Church of the Strangers" in New-York. From this church Miss CARY was buried. It was the last to which she was attached. It is the church of her surviving sister, Miss PHŒBE CARY. A memorial window has been decided by her friends to be more appropriate than a tablet. An artist is engaged on the design, and the window will be made as rich as the contributions of her friends will justify. It is necessary only to state this object to secure the necessary funds. A few dollars from each of her many friends and admirers will make this graceful monument to her memory. Contributions will be received in New-York by the Messrs. Harper, Franklin-square; by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, No. 13 Astor-place; by Messrs. Sheldon & Co., No. 677 Broadway; by Messrs. Appleton & Co., No. 90 Grand-street; by A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; by Mr. Palmer, librarian of the Mercantile Library; and by Rev. Dr. Deems, No. 4 Winthrop-place; in Philadelphia by J. B. Lippincott & Co., and in Boston, Mass., by James R. Osgood & Co. Let the responses be promptly made. When finished a circular will be sent to the subscribers with acknowledgment of their contributions.

Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL, Naval Officer, received a letter yesterday from his son IRVING, dated Thebes, Egypt, Jan. 23, which contains the announcement, gratifying to the relatives and friends of the gentleman, that the party were all well and had started to return home, where they would arrive some time in June. The letter speaks of the passage of the "Great Gate," one of the channels of the Nile, which has not before been accomplished at that season in fifteen years. Mr. GRINNELL has been nearly all over the world since he left here with his wife and a few friends last Spring, and will doubtless on his return remain at his Summer residence at New-Hamburg for the remainder of the year at least. He speaks in his letter of having received about forty letters, the accumulation of eight weeks, since he left Thebes, and all travelers who had experienced similar pleasure will appreciate his emotion on finding these tokens of affection and remembrance in a far distant land.

A correspondent complains that passengers from the Harlem steam-boats, who have occasion every morning, at 9 o'clock, as well as at other times, to cross South-street, at Peck-slip, find it almost impossible to cross, on account of the persistent refusal of the cart and dray drivers to give the right of way. Gentlemen often run a great risk in endeavoring to cross, and the ladies are put to the greatest inconvenience, for these drivers spurn the heresy of woman's rights. Our correspondent naively supposes that it would be regarded as an unnecessary expense to detail a policeman to protect the public in so unimportant a matter.

At the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge WOODRUFF, the case of Capt. JOSIAH S. GRINDLE, of the ship *Old Colony*, indicted on a charge of maltreating two sailors, was called on for trial, but an adjournment was asked by Ex-Judge FULLERTON, the counsel for the accused, on the ground that he had but recently been retained in place of Judge PORTER, who had left for Washington, and that he desired more time to investigate the charge. Assistant District-Attorney PURDY strenuously opposed his motion, but Judge WOODRUFF finally adjourned the trial until this morning, deciding that it must proceed at that time.

There was a meeting of colored citizens last night at No. 245 Spring-street, the object being to make arrangements for a grand military and civic procession on Sunday, the 12th of March, at which time the funeral of the late ISAIAH L. LYONS, Senator from Virginia, will take place. A general committee of arrangements was appointed, consisting of the following individuals: Col. G. H. Griffin, F. A. Pennoyer, Dr. Bass, David Sands, G. A. Connover, Col. P. Hawkins, Major J. J. Rankins, John C. Sanchez, Capt. J. H. Walker, Adjutant W. B. Mansfield, Francis Lewis, Lieut. David A. Tripp. The meeting then adjourned.

The Board of Directors of the German Immigration Society, yesterday, reorganized as follows: President—Fried Schack. Vice-Presidents—R. Pagenstecher and Jacob Windmueller. Secretaries—Wm. Schmittbenner and Carl Rose. Treasurer—Theodore Buck. Messrs. Gustav Garz and Krehbiel were admitted as the representatives of the Association of German Apothecaries, connected with the German Society. The Relief Committee during the past month expended $1,079 in aid of poor and destitute immigrants, and $1,400 were appropriated to be used in the same manner during the present month.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY lectured, last evening, before the students of the Evening High School, Thirteenth-street and Sixth-avenue, on "Protection of Home Industry." He warmly defended the theory of the dignity of labor, asserting that efficient employment determined the character and prosperity of nations as well as of individuals. He supported Government interference in the education of a people as promotive of their best interests. The lecturer was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address.

Col. WHITELEY, Chief of the Secret Service Bureau, has removed his offices from the north side of Bleecker-street, nearly opposite the terminus of Crosby-street, to the south side of Bleecker-street, between Crosby and Mulberry streets. The building just occupied is better adapted for the purposes of the Bureau, and is admirably arranged for the expedition of business. The offices are elegant and commodious, and much more comfortable than those of the old building.

A few days ago two gold breast-pins, thirty-one pair of ear-rings, a gold chain, two gold rings, two pieces of rough gold, and $110 in money were missed from the safe of OTTO MILARTA, at No. 66 Nassau-street. As Detective STILLWELL, of the Second Ward, ascertained that ARTHUR WEITZMAN, aged fourteen, of No. 571 Clinton-street, the messenger had possession of considerable money, he arrested the boy. ARTHUR at once admitted that he was the thief, so Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, held him for trial.

The stated monthly meeting of the American Institute was held last evening in their rooms at the Cooper Union, Mr. EDWARD WALKER in the chair. The Committee on the admission of members reported favorably on the names of twenty-three applicants for membership, who were all duly elected. A resolution was adopted to have a portrait painted of Judge MEIGS, for twelve years the Recording Secretary of the Institute.

Capt. ALLEN ORCUTT, of the schooner *Georgia*, was arrested yesterday afternoon, on complaint of Dr. KENNETH REID, Deputy Health Officer, and taken to the Tombs. The schooner *Georgia*, it appears, arrived from Yaza, Cuba, on the 28th ult., and proceeded direct to her dock in Brooklyn, without stopping or submitting to any examination at quarantine. Alderman COMAN, after hearing the facts of the case, held the Captain for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

JOHN HILLIS, a fireman belonging to Engine Company No. 20, who lives at No. 379 Cherry-street, was attacked yesterday in Henry-street by HUGH GARTY, and stabbed in the side, receiving a severe flesh wound. GARTY fled, but was subsequently arrested by Roundsman PETTIT and Officer GANNON, of the Seventh Precinct, and being arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court was committed for trial.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Farragut Monument Association was held at the Naval Office yesterday afternoon, when favorable reports were received regarding the progress of the subscriptions. It was determined to send communications to the Mayors of the various cities in the Union, asking their cooperation in order that national interest might be fostered.

A fire occurred, yesterday morning, in the premises of AUGUST NAUMANN, costumer, on the first floor of No. 37 East Broadway, doing a damage of $2,000 to the stock, which was insured for $13,000. CHARLES BECKER, wig-maker, on the second floor, suffered a damage of $500, and the building was injured to the amount of $1,000, but it is fully covered by insurance.

Yesterday afternoon as CHARLES ALONZO KEMP, aged fifty-seven, of No. 80 Cannon-street, was sitting on the string piece of pier foot of Stanton-street, with his grandson in his lap, he fell asleep, and both fell into the water. A sailor in a neighboring vessel sprang into the water and rescued the child, but Mr. KEMP was drowned.

The Purim Association gave its second reception this season at DELMONICO'S, last evening, and it proved as great a success as the first one. Messrs. EMANUEL B. HART, SAMUEL A. LEWIS and GUSTAVE D. CARDOZO were unceasing in their efforts to please their guests, and as at the first reception, admirably succeeded.

A regular meeting of the Commissioners of Docks was held yesterday, Mr. J. T. AGNEW in the chair. Commissioners WOOD, SMITH, HENRY and HUNT were in attendance. The only business disposed of was the adoption of resolutions for the repairs of piers not in a proper condition, and some other matters of no general interest.

Next Tuesday evening, WENDELL PHILLIPS is to lecture on "The Questions of Today" before the Mercantile Library Association, at Steinway Hall. The proceeds of the lecture are to be devoted to the relief of the suffering French. The bare announcement is enough to secure an overflowing audience.

A fire broke out last evening in the top floor of Nos. 345 and 347 East Twenty-seventh-street, occupied by the Empire Suspender Company, who sustained a loss of $500 on stock and $300 on building; covered by insurance in City companies. Origin of fire unknown.

Mrs. JANE ANDERSON, a colored woman, aged forty years, died yesterday, at No. 163 Mulberry-street, from the effects of sulphate of copper, given her in pills, by her husband, to cure a disease. Coroner Young will hold the necessary inquest.

Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS & SELIGMANS have been appointed Government agents in Frankfort to place the new loan.

The Board of Supervisors had no quorum yesterday, and adjourned subject to call.

BROOKLYN.

By Fire Marshal KEADY'S report, it appears that there were seventeen fires in Brooklyn during February, the total loss by which amounted to $77,400. On this there was an aggregate insurance of over $100,000.

Prof. GUNNING gave the last but one of his admirable course of lectures, principally confined to geological topics, at Washington Hall, Williamsburg, last night. The audience was large and intelligent, and followed closely the arguments presented in regard to the antiquity of man, which were profuse, varied, closely and eloquently reasoned.

The First, Second, and Third Revenue Districts of Brooklyn have been consolidated and will, for the present, at least, be under the supervision of Gen. JOURDAN. The effect of this change, it is hoped, will be not only to decrease the expense but to increase the efficiency of the Department.

A meeting of the National Free Trade League will be held to-night in Myrtle-avenue Hall to discuss the "coal question." Senator THURMAN, of Ohio, WM. CULLEN BRYANT, SAMUEL J. TILDEN, Hon. PATRICK KEADY, and other prominent speakers will address the assembly.

NEW-JERSEY.

A clever deception was practiced on Mayor KIMBALL, of Hoboken, recently, through the instrumentality of Street Contractor DEVLIN, who ingeniously succeeded in bringing the City of Hoboken, through its civic representative, within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of New-York. The deception was effected in this wise: A sprucely-dressed young man visited the Mayor's office, and informed that functionary he desired to invest $50,000 in city bonds. The terms were quickly agreed on, and the young man departed with the understanding that the Mayor was to meet him in the Astor House the following day to receive the money and give the Hoboken City bonds. The Mayor was punctual, and had to remain but a short time when the strange young gentleman entered, and, after exchanging the usual salutations, the latter deposited a paper on the Mayor's knee, and unceremoniously left the apartment. The Mayor at first surmised it was the $50,000 check, but wondered why the person departed without the bonds. On looking at the document, however, he discovered it was a legal process in a suit against the City of Hoboken by Street Contractor DEVLIN, to recover an old claim of $50,000.

A Newark butcher named HENRY O. HEDDEN took possession of a vacant lot of land bounding the parsonage of the Union-street Methodist Church, the ownership of which is contested, and was about erecting a shed for his meat thereon on Wednesday, when the trustees of the church hurried down, and arraying themselves in a defensive attitude expressed their determination to watch all night rather than allow HEDDEN to squat on the property. A number of persons were attracted thither by the unpleasantness, and so exaggerated were the rumors of imminent bloodshed, that a squad of Police was sent down to preserve order. In the meentime, Gen. RUNYON was advised of the state of affairs, and he recommended the trustees to hold fast. At night the Methodist representatives were relived by a fresh party, who bivouacked on the contested plain until yesterday morning. Throughout the day the same scenes were repeated, and last night there was no hope of a compromise.

About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boiler exploded in DAVIES' machine-shop, Hudson-street, Jersey City, which fortunately caused more excitement than injury. MICHAEL KELLY, a blacksmith, was badly burned and bruised, and his recovery is doubtful. The wounded man was conveyed to the City Hospital. The boiler was a small upright one, the cap was entirely blown off, the fragments passing through the roof and walls of the building, causing large rents. The origin of the fire is attributed to an attempt of some of the employes to light the furnace with kerosene. Notwithstanding the inflammable nature of the materials in the establishment no fire succeeded the accident.

While a man and woman were trying to entice a pet dog off the railroad track at Spotswood, on Wednesday afternoon, they were struck by a locomotive, which came up unobserved. The unfortunate woman was instantly killed, and the man seriously if not fatally injured. Their names have not transpired.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 2—11¾ A. M.—Consols, 91¾ for money and account. American Securities firmer. United States Five-twenty Bonds—1862, 92¼; 1865, 91¾; 1867, 91. Ten-forties, 89¼. Stocks unchanged.

LONDON, March 2—2½ P. M.—The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount ½ ⅌ cent.

LONDON, March 2—1¼ P. M.—Consols unchanged. American Securities quiet and steady; United States 5-20s, 1862, 92; 1865, 91¾; 1867, 91; 10-40s, 89¼. Stocks—Eries, 18¾; Illinois Central, 109¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—United States Five-Twenty bonds, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—11¾ A. M.—COTTON opened dull, with a downward tendency; Middling Upland barely 7⅛d.; Middling Orleans barely 7¼d.; sales of the day estimated at 10,000 bales. CORN—No. 2 Mixed, 35s. 9d. for New.

LONDON, March 2—11¾ A. M.—LINSEED-OIL, £32 5s. @£32 10s.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—1¾ P. M.—PROVISIONS quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 30 bales; gross receipts, 221 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,645 bales; sales, 275 bales; stock, 13,315 bales. FLOUR dull and nominal; Howard-street Superfine, $5 50@$6; Howard-street Extra, $6 50@$7 25; Howard-street Family, $7 75@$9; City Mills Superfine, $5 50@$7 75; City Mills Extra, $6 75@$8 25; City Mills Family, $8 50@$11; Western Superfine, $5 50@$6; Western Extra, $6 50@$7 25; Western Family, $7 37½@$8 50. WHEAT quiet and firm for choice, but dull for low grades; Choice White, $2 05@$2 15; Fair to Prime, $1 60@$1 90; Prime to Choice Red, $1 90@$2 15; Fair to Good, $1 55@$1 75; Common, $1 35@$1 50; Ohio and Indiana, $1 60@$1 70; Pennsylvania, $1 48@$1 60. CORN—White Southern a shade firmer at 83c.; Yellow Southern steady and firm at 79c.@80c. OATS firm at 59c.@60c. RYE quiet at 90c.@$1 05. Mess PORK quiet at $22 50@$23. BACON steady; Shoulders, 10c.; Rib-sides, 11¾c.@12c.; Clear-rib, 12¼c.@12½c. HAMS, 17¼c.@18c. WHISKY, small sales at 91c.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 38@$1 40. CORN advancing and in fair demand; supply light; sales at 58c.@57c. RYE steady and in moderate demand at $1@$1 05. OATS quiet and unchanged. BARLEY steady and in moderate demand at 95c.@$1 05. Mess PORK dull and nominal; $21 75 asked. LARD dull and unchanged; no demand. Bulk MEATS in fair demand at lower rates; sales 400,000 lbs. Bulk Sides at 9¾c.; small sales Shoulders at 7¾c.; Clear Sides held at 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib, 10¼c., closing unsettled and depressed; Shoulders offered at 7¾c., seller April, delivered in Chicago; Clear Rib, 9¾c., delivered in Milwaukee. BACON dull, with only limited jobbing demand; Shoulders, 9c.; Sides, 11¾c.@11¾c. asked. TOBACCO in good demand at full prices; sales, 234 hhds. WHISKY dull at 85c.

CHICAGO, March 2.—FLOUR quiet and firm. WHEAT steady at $1 25@$1 25¼, cash and seller March; during the afternoon steady at $1 25@$1 26 for No. 2. CORN higher at 51¾c.@52¼c. cash and seller March; during the afternoon quiet at 51¾c., seller March, for No. 2. OATS firm at 49¾c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 89c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 79c. HIGHWINES 86¾c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK $21, cash; $21 25 seller April. LARD 12¾c., cash. Dressed HOGS quiet at $8@$8 12½. Live HOGS steady and lower at $6 75@$7 95. CATTLE dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour; 12,000 bushels Wheat; 9,000 bushels Corn; 3,000 bushels Oats; 2,000 bushels Rye; 2,000 bushels Barley; 4,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour; 3,000 bushels Wheat; 5,000 bushels Corn; 7,000 bushels Oats; 5,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 2.—COTTON unchanged. FLOUR firm and scarce; Superfine Winter, $5 75@$5 90; Extra Winter, $6@$6 15; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 50. WHEAT steady; No. 2 Spring, Kansas, $1 33; choice Red Fall, $1 65@$1 70. CORN firmer; Mixed on track at 49c.; No. 1 White at 51c. OATS dull at 50c.@52c. in bulk; 53c.@54c., sacked. BARLEY steady at $1 for choice Fall; $1 12½ for choice Iowa Spring. RYE declining; sales at 92½c.@$1. WHISKY dull at 88c. TOBACCO unchanged. HEMP nominal. BAGGING, 23c.@24c. PORK quiet at $21 75, cash; $22, seller April. Bulk MEATS quiet; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11c. BACON dull; Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c.; Clear Rib, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.@16½c. LARD dull at 12c. for Steam. HOGS lower; sales at $6@$7. CATTLE dull at $2 75@$5 75. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—COTTON dull; Middling Upland, 15¼c.@15½c.; do. Orleans, 15¾c.@15¾c. FLOUR less active; Superfine, $5 25@$6; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 75@$7 75; Indiana and Ohio do., $7@$7 75; Fancy brands, $8@$9 50. WHEAT steady and in demand; White, $1 75@$1 82; other grades unchanged. RYE unchanged. CORN held firmly; Yellow at 80c.; Mixed Western, 78c. OATS steady and unchanged. COFFEE firm; stock scarce. SUGAR quiet; Cuba, 8¾c. for fair Refining; 8¾c. for good do.; 9¾c. for fair and choice Grocery grades. MOLASSES—Sales 2 cargoes New Crop at 34c.@34½c. PETROLEUM firmer; Crude, 18¾c.; Refined, 24¾c. WHISKY dull at 93c. for iron, 91c.@91½c. for wood-bound.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 2.—COTTON irregular; Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 7,002 bales; gross, 7,096 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 13,973 bales; to Cronstadt, 1,757 bales; coastwise, 677 bales; sales, 10,700 bales; stock, 283,471 bales. FLOUR scarce and firmer; Superfine, $6 62½; Double Extra, $7 30; Treble Extra, $7 50. PORK firm; Mess, $23 75. BACON—Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Rib, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 12¾c. Sugar-cured HAMS, 16¾c.@17c. LARD firmer; Tierce, 12¾c.@13¾c.; Keg, 14c.@14¾c. SUGAR dull and lower; Prime, 9¾c.@10¾c. CORN, OATS, BRAN, HAY, MOLASSES, WHISKY and COFFEE, all unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 121¼; New-York sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 111.

LOUISVILLE, March 2.—TOBACCO Sales—240 hhds. Common to Good Lugs, $5 50@$6 25; Low to Medium Leaf, $6 50@$12 75. BAGGING inactive. COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c.@14c. FLOUR steady; Low grades scarce; Extra Family, $6. GRAIN quiet. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. Mess PORK, $21 75. LARD, 12¾c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Ribs, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c. BACON—Shoulder, 9¾c.; Clear Rib, 11c.; Clear Sides, 12c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 16c.; Plain, 15c. WHISKY steady at 86c.

TOLEDO, March 2.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT advancing with a fair demand; No. 1 Red Wabash, $1 40¼; No. 3 Red Wabash, $1 27. CORN advancing with a fair demand; High Mixed, 59c.; Low Mixed, 58c. OATS quiet and a shade better; Michigan, 52¾c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats. GRAIN in Store, March 1—500,000 bushels Wheat, 500,000 bushels Corn, 79,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.—FLOUR firmer; Extra Spring, $5 75; Choice, $6 75. WHEAT firmer; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1 24¾. OATS heavy; No. 2 at 51c. CORN dull and nominal. RYE steady; No. 1 at 87c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. Dressed HOGS lower; sales at $8. Mess PORK neglected; sales at $20 50. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, March 2.—COTTON dull and lower; sales at 14c.; receipts, 3,253 bales; shipments, 3,385 bales. FLOUR steady at $6 50@$8 50. CORN steady at 73c.@74c. OATS—Market bare. LARD unchanged. PORK scarce and firmer at $23 50. BACON quiet and unchanged. Bulk MEATS dull and a shade lower.

CHARLESTON, March 2.—COTTON easier; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,207 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 805 bales; to the Continent, 1,837 bales; coastwise, 189 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 31,114 bales.

CLEVELAND, March 2.—WHEAT firmer; No. 1 at $1 47; No. 2 Red at $1 36. CORN firmer; held at 64c. OATS firmer; held at 55c. PETROLEUM—Crude dull at $5 10@$5 15; Refined heavy at 22c.@22¼c.

SAVANNAH, March 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14¾c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 3,703 bales; exports, to Cronstadt, 1,633 bales; coastwise, 1,193 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 85,053 bales.

GALVESTON, March 2.—COTTON dull and heavy; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 1,064 bales; exports, coastwise, 26 bales; sales, 900 bales; stock, 58,134 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 2.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 50c. Strained RESIN, Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON steady at 13¾c.

NORFOLK, March 2.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,435 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,060 bales; sales, 275 bales; stock, 3,920 bales.

BOSTON, March 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 655 bales; gross receipts, 2,053 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 8,500 bales.

MOBILE, March 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 1,593 bales; exports, coastwise, 69 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 81,398 bales.

WILMINGTON, March 2.—COTTON steady; Middling, 13¾c.; net receipts, 197 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 4,356 bales.

DETROIT, March 2.—FLOUR quiet. WHEAT firm; Extra, $1 52; No. 1, $1 44; Amber, $1 38½@$1 39. OATS firm at 51¾c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 13¾c.@13¾c.; sales, 629 bales; receipts, 900 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Ready, KNOX'S Spring hat for gents. No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	March 4	New-York	Glasgow.
Helvetia	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Ismailia	March 4	New-York	Brest.
Nebraska	March 4	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL.

Ocean Queen	March 4	New-York	Aspinwall.

Foreign Mails close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, by the *City of Paris*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1:25 P. M. For Germany, via Bremen, by the *America*, at 12 M. For Aspinwall, Panama, and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10 A. M. For Porto Plata, San Domingo, Samana, &c., by the *Tybee*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.;	2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.;	4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.;	1:30 P. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.;	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport		3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.;	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail		6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.;	7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.;	3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.;	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 2—*In steam-ship Siberia, for Liverpool.*—L. B. Lewis, Mrs. J. E. Lawrence, Mrs. E. Mason, W. D. Largent, W. Scott, J. Rawlins, Mrs. P. Paul, Gen. McMahon, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. T. A. Walker, Mrs. Henry.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 2—*In steam-ship Cuba from Liverpool*—Miss M. Eyre, Miss C. Eyre, Mr. John Bailey, Mr. R. V. Lynch, Miss J. R. Smith, Mrs. Smith, child and nurse, Miss Nichols, E. G. Wolfe, Mr. Lawrence, A. Zaban, Henry Budge, Mr. Davies, H. C. Cooke, J. Clay, Col. Reynolds, lady and child, J. C. Hueston, C. S. Tinsley, Mr. Allhusen and friend, Mr. Sloane, Mrs. Howard, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Leavitte, Miss Etheridge, Mrs. Vanderpool, Mr. Van Voarst, Capt. Parker, A. A. Brown, W. H. Brown, Baron Coft, C. Duhamel, Mr. Kaiser, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Swann, W. Milner, H. J. Field, E. Berger, Mr. Shackleford, Miss Shackleford, P. H. Martin, Gen. Sargent, Mrs. J. H. Vance, Miss E. Gorman, Mrs. H. Taylor, Mrs. Bently, Capt. Orsting, Mr. Walker, Sir Stafford Northcote, Mr. Northcote and brother, D. McInnes, Mr. Auffmordt, W. Auffmordt, C. H. Harbeck, C. T. Harbeck, Mrs. Harbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Stewart and servant, Mr. Speigleberg, Mr. and Mrs. Ottman Laeur, Mr. and Mrs. Jurganstein, Mrs. Hershman and child, Geo. Parrish, C. C. Smith, A. Elkan, J. Schiass, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Parsons and child, Mr. Gordon, G. Parrish's man-servant, D. Hay, Mr. Smith, Mr. Allison, Mr. Vanderpool, Mrs. Howard's man-servant, Sir S. Northcote's man-servant, Miss Harbeck, Mr. and Mrs. Etheridge.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6.32 | Sun sets....5.54 | Moon sets....4:32

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:39 | Gov. Island..5:28 | Hell Gate....6:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, March 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Siberia, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, Charles G. Francklyn; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Virginia, (Br.,) Sumner, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Co.; Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.; San Francisco, Reynolds, Hamilton, Bermuda, W. H. Webb; Benefactor, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston; Chesapeake, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Marlborough, (Br.,) Armstrong, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Delpussaud, (Br.,) Jones, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Lady Elizabeth, (Br.,) Cobbett, London, E. E. Morgan's Sons; Harrisburg, Howes, Havana, James E. Ward & Co.; Arizona, Conant, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Robert Mowe, Abbott, Demerara, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Abbie Ellen, Havener, Bermuda, Miller & Houghton; Uruguay, Kimball, St. Mary's, Ga., Boyd & Hincken; Jennie A. Cheney, Arey, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, W. H. T. Hughes; Americus, Hand, Barcelona, Jas. Henry; Carolina, (Port.,) Goncalves, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brunn; S. O. Nichols, (Br.,) Chase, Matanzas, Cuba, Waydell & Co.; Bachelor, (Br.,) Curlow, Cardenas, John Boynton's Sons; Alice Starrett, Hooper, Cardenas, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Machias, Johnson, Gibraltar for orders, James Henry; Helen M. Rowley, Rowley, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.

Schrs. J. J. Harris, Davis, Kingston, Jam., B. J. Wenberg; Ella Francis, Bulger, Falmouth, Ja., E. H. Solomon & Co.; Ben, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Laura, Roberts, Jacksonville, Fla., Warren Ray & Co.; Blower, Gelring, Grand Meenan, R. J. Godwin & Son; Old Chad, McClintock, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; T. Simrickson, Dickinson, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; Lizzie P. Simmen, McKay, Boston, E. Crowell & Co.

Canal barge Thos. Maitland, —, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Feb. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co. March 1, lat. 37 03, lon. 74 40, exchanged signals with steam-ship James Adger, hence for Charleston.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Bourne, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Ship Alexander Marshall, Gordon, Liverpool 40 ds., with mdse. and 19 passengers to Charles H. Marshall & Co. Came the northern passage; Feb. 16, lat. 46, lon. 47 30, run into a field of ice, and hauled ship to the southward, 9 hours to get clear of it; 23, lat. 41 30, lon. 63 40, spoke bark Ada, from Cardiff, for Boston.

Bark The Cedars, (of Sunderland,) Stonehouse, Amoy Nov. 8, with tea to order—vessel to Arkell & Tufts. Passed Java Head Nov. 29, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 11, and crossed the equator Feb. 6, in lon. 39; had heavy westerly gales down the Indian Ocean, and fine weather off the Cape and up to lat. 20 N.; from thence strong northerly gales to Hatteras.

Bark Monitor, Eaton, Caibarien 9 days, with sugar to Simon de Vesser—vessel to Lunt Bros. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Union, (of Quebec,) Foulke, Zaza 17 ds., with sugar to order. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Brig Cascatelle, (of Richmond, Me.,) Carlisle, Guantanamo 12 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to James Henry. Left in port bark Morning Star, (Br.,) for New-York, ldg.; brigs Renshaw, for do., waiting cargo; Richmond, hence, dischg.

Brig George Gilchrist, (of St. George, Me.,) Gilchrist, Matanzas 9 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Feb. 25, off Hatteras, had a severe S. E. gale, lasting 12 hours, during which stove cargo in the hold.

Brig Suwannee, Simpson, New-Orleans 15 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell & Son—vessel to E. T. Smith & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Kosak, Elliott, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Burgiere & Aviles—vessel to F. Talbott & Co. Sld. in co. with schr. J. W. Vanneman, for Philadelphia.

Brig Proteus, (of St. John, N. B.,) Vineke, Cardenas 9 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Wm. Ingalls. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig W. W. Lord, (of Pictou,) Babin, Inagua 12 ds., with salt to Darrell & Nash—vessel to C. B. Swain & Son. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; the schr. Frances sld. from Inagua Feb. 14, for Old Providence.

Schr. Milton, (of Jersey,) Herman, Rio Janeiro, 43 ds. via Delaware Breakwater, Feb. 27, with coffee to Wright & Brown, vessel to George F. Bulley. Crossed the equator Jan. 24, in lon. 38 49, and had strong westerly gales from lon. 60 to the Breakwater.

Schr. S. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds. with naval stores, &c., to E. S. Powell.

Schr. E. H. Oakes, (of Weymouth, N. S.,) D'Arcy, Cardenas, 11 ds. with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co., vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son. Has been 4 ds. North of Hatteras.

Schr. Angie Amesbury, (of Quincy, Mass.,) Lines, Cardenas, 9 ds. with sugar to Jules Sazerac, vessel to master. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Rapidan, Townsend, with mdse. from bark Kate Smith, from Passages, ashore at Long Beach, N. J.

Schr. Quoddy, (of Lubec,) Fanning, Brunswick, Ga., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Fred Tyler, Seaman, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. M. Brooks, Leland, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. French, Johnson, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. J. B. Austin, Eldridge, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Temple, Brooks, George's Banks, with fish to John Comstock.

Schr. Morning Star, Antoine, Providence, for Virginia.

Schr. Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. K. Mundell, Maxwell, Georges Banks, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Ellwood Down, Jarvis, Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Potter, Philadelphia.

Schr. White Wave, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Rapp, Gale, Virginia.

Schr. L. H. Hopkins, Tooker, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Seguine, Fitch, Virginia.

Schr. Avail, Dibble, New-Haven.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. T. B. Colby, Smith, Northport.

Schr. A. S. Parker, Little, Glen Cove.

Schr. Julia, Davis, Greenwich.

Schr. Venuita, Watson, Belfast, Me.

Schr. Rescue, Kelly, Providence.

Schr. Wave, Doane, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, S., hazy off shore.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Siberia, for Liverpool; Morro Castle for Havana; San Francisco, for Bermuda; H. Livingston, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Albemarle, for Richmond; bark Jenny, for Rotterdam.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 2.—Arr. bark Josephine, from Buenos Ayres; brig Florence, from Galveston.

Also, arr. bark Ionic from Loango; Zephyrine, from Demerara; brig Henry Perkins, from Port de Paix; schr. Clara Bell, from Jacksonville.

Sld. steamer Parthia, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—Arr. bark Columbia, from Savannah; sld. steamer, South Carolina, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 2.—The pilot-boat Coquette reports: Passed in for Baltimore ship C. H. Soule, from Callao; bark Manitou, from the West Indies; brigs Hiram Abiff, J. Sands, Minnie Miller, bark Frigge, from Liverpool; brig Harriet, from St. Johns; schr. Windsor, from the West Indies; passed out steamer Berlin, for Bremen.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March, 2.—Arr., steam-ship Vicksburg, from Boston; ship Chance, from Liverpool. Cld., steam-ships Gen. Barnes, for New-York, Saragossa, for Baltimore; schr. C. S. Grove, for Charleston. Sld., steam-ship Alhambra, for Boston; bark Irene, for Carnarvon.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Feb. 28.—Arr. schrs. Mary Louise, Sagua 9 ds., Boston; Minnie Westbrook and Hiram Tucker, Elizabethport, Boston; Ida Lewis, Mobile, via New-York, do.; Winged Racer, Tangier, do., City Point, Baltimore Portland; S. E. Davis, Provincetown, Philadelphia; Millie Washburn, do., New-York; Brandywine, Boston, New-Bedford.

Passed east this afternoon, steamer Leopard.

Sld. brig Ambrose Light; schrs. H. Atwood, Annie Hooper, Mary B. Dyer, Georgie Deering, Edward Rich, Frank Atwood, George O. Parker, Sedabedec, Adelbert, Louie F. Smith, Maggie J. Chadwick, Emma L. Rich, A. F. Wiley, J. H. Stickney, Sidney C. Tyler, Hiawatha, M. W. Drew, Adrianna, Chilion, Charles E. Morrison, Light of the East, George Nevenger, Farragut, Samuel E. Sawyer, J. S. Bragdon, A. H. Cain, Charles F. Atwood, J. J. Little, Winged Racer, Ida Lewis, and City Point.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Osceola, (of Boston,) Walden, from Hong Kong, arr. 1st and anchored inside the bar; came up this A. M., and reports passed Anjier Nov. 29, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 11, and crossed the equator Feb. 3. Dec. 31, lat. 29 25 S., lon. 42 36 E., spoke bark Hellandstrom, (Dutch,) from Batavia for Amsterdam, 46 ds. out. Jan. 4, lat. 32 13 S., lon. 33 33 E., spoke ship Lord Macaulay, (Br.,) from Manila for Falmouth, 56 ds. out. 6th, lat. 33 13 S., lon. 29 23 E., spoke brig Racer, (Br.,) from Manila for Falmouth, 52 ds. out. 10th, lat. 35 02 S., lon. 19 54 E., spoke ship Ann Millicent, (Br.,) from Calcutta for Liverpool, 61 ds. out. 11th, lat. 34 25 S., lon. 17 44 E., spoke ship Mitcalf, (Br.,) from Coringa for London, 54 ds. out.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Steam-ship City of Washington, from New-York, has arrived.

Disaster.

LONDON, March 2.—Bark Georges, San Francisco, for Maryport, has gone ashore at Whitehaven. Vessel will be a total loss; but some of the cargo may be saved.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF THE
NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES
IS THE
Most Readable Family Paper in the City.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

In soliciting anew the public patronage of Watches of domestic production, the American Watch Company respectfully represent:

That no fact in the history of manufactures is more completely demonstrated than that the best system of making Watches is the one first established by them at Waltham. That system always had the warrant of reason and common sense, and now the test of time in the trial of the Watches themselves cannot be denied to have been ample and satisfactory. It is admitted on every hand—the evidence of daily observation and common repute—that the Watches not only keep correct time but that as machines they *endure*. It should seem that nothing more is needed but that their sizes, shapes, and appearance should suit the tastes of the people. As to all these conditions, the American Watch Company are now fully prepared to answer the exactions of the market. They confidently assert there is no longer any need for such reasons to import Watches of any description whatever. Every size in ordinary demand, evvery shape and every variety of finish and decoration, may now be had. And as to price, the recent reductions leave no room for doubt that the Waltham system of Watch-making is the most economical as well as the most reliable, and that the Waltham Watch is the cheapest as well as the best.

Many new varieties of movements have been added during the last year, all of which display the latest improvements in design and finish, and evince the rapid progress the Company is making toward perfection in the art. Among these the new small size Watch, for boys and young gentlemen, is to be specially noted. A very low price has been made for this Watch because it is a boy's Watch, and with the object of bringing it within the means of boys of all classes. Price being considered, no such Watch, in quality and beauty, has ever, in any country, been produced.

The "Crescent-street" full-plate Watch, added during the last year, is now made either with or without stem winding and setting attachment. This Watch, in either form, the Company challenge all manufacturers of all countries to beat or equal for its price. It is made with all the latest improvements in every part—improvements which *improve*—and which not only make it better for its purposes as a timekeeper, but will make it the great favorite with watch-makers. This, the highest grade of full-plate Watches made in this country, in size and appearance, in finish and general excellence, is especially intended for, and recommended to, business men, and in particular to Railway and Express men, to constant travelers—in fact, to all live men who must be told by their Watches the correct time of day whenever they want it. All such men should have the "American Watch Co., Crescent-street." Counting on such destination for this variety of their manufacture, the Company devote the greatest care to its construction, employ upon it only their best men and best machinery, and issue it with their reputation at stake upon its success.

For sale by all leading jewelers. No Watches retailed by the Company.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
General Agents for American Watch Company, No. 182 Broadway, New-York.

BROOKS BROTHERS,
(UNION-SQUARE,)
WILL OFFER FOR SALE
AT THE STORE CORNER OF
CHERRY & CATHERINE STS.,
THEIR SURPLUS STOCK OF
CLOTHING,
During the Month of March.

Overcoats at great bargains.
Custom-made Coats at half-price.
Pantaloons correspondingly low.
Vests at $1 50.
A large lot of Youths' Overcoats, Coats and Pants.
Children's Overcoats and Suits, from Four Dollars upward.

This sale is offered for the purpose of closing out a stock of goods somewhat out of style—but excellent material and workmanship.

Open on Saturdays until 10 P. M.

A. Raymond & Co.,
Corner Fulton and Nassau Sts.,
CLOTHIERS.
SPRING OVERCOATS
FOR
1871.
RICH, NEAT, AND STYLISH.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA
HAIR-CORD SKIRT,
NOW READY.
NO. 761 BROADWAY.

BUYERS OF SUSPENDERS WILL please remember that SAWYER & JUDSON, Nos. 74 and 76 Worth-st., are exclusive licensees for the celebrated

"RUSSIAN BRACES."

All other manufacturers or dealers in this country, (except Fisk, Clark & Flagg, No. 690 Broadway, inventors and patentees,) offering suspenders with FELT ENDS, not stamped with the name of the patentees, render themselves liable for DAMAGES on all they sell, according to a recent decree of the United States Circuit Court in this City.